

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1974

Established 1887

Ends Exclusive Reliance on Russia

Egypt to Seek Non-Soviet Arms

Vast Political Impact Seen

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, April 18 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat announced today that Egypt has decided to end more than 18 years of exclusive reliance on Soviet arms supplies and to seek armaments from other sources.

The Soviet Union directly and through the Communist countries of Eastern Europe became Egypt's sole arms supplier in September, 1955, when former President Gamal Abdel Nasser concluded what was called the "Czech arms deal"—which, in fact, was an agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sadat declared that he made his decision after the Soviet Union had failed in the last six months to act on his requests for arms deliveries.

He sent four messages to Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev in this period and in return received two messages saying that his requests were being studied by Moscow. Mr. Sadat said at a joint meeting of the People's Assembly and the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party.



Anwar Sadat

that he was going into a long period of peace.

President Sadat appeared before the joint session of parliament and the party leaders to present a 20,000-word policy paper which is intended to become a new charter for government action along with the country's constitution and a charter issued in 1961 by the late-deceased President Nasser.

The new document will be submitted to the Egyptian voters in plebiscite May 15, according to informed sources. It was adopted unanimously by the leadership at the joint session today.

Economic Liberalization

The document summed up, promises economic liberalization and greater political freedom than existed under Mr. Sadat's predecessor, President Nasser, while pledging to maintain the social gains made by the mass of poor citizens under Nasserism.

Mr. Sadat, in his speech, touched on some of the key points in the document:

- Although bitterly critical of the Russians, he defined Egypt's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

14 Planes Bomb, Strafe

Mt. Hermon Battle Escalates With Attack by Syrian MiGs

TEL AVIV, April 18.—Syrian MiG-21s attacked Israeli positions on and near Mount Hermon today in an escalation of fighting on the Golan Heights front.

Israeli fighter-bombers scrambled to intercept the 14 Soviet-built planes, but made no contact, the military command here said.

The MiGs, in Syria's first use of aircraft in combat since the October war, dropped bombs on the snow-capped Mount Hermon, but missed the Israeli positions, the command said. Eight of the MiGs, in two waves of four, strafed and bombed two Israeli positions in the southern sector of Syrian territory captured in the October war.

In Damascus, the Syrian command said that its planes caused "heavy material damage and losses in enemy lives," then returned to base. The Israeli command said that one soldier was wounded.

The Syrian command said that its forces in the Golan Heights earlier had fired missiles at Israeli aircraft and that an F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber was shot down. Israeli said that all of its planes returned safely. The Israeli jets attacked Syrian targets below the summit of Mount Hermon for five hours in the longest series of missions in a single day since the war, the Israeli command said.

The Israeli plane would be the ninth reportedly downed by Syrian gunfire on the Golan front since April 3.

The Syrian command said that fighting continued today after the air attacks with action involving artillery, tanks and anti-tank weapons on Mount Hermon and all along the front.

Attack on Village

It said that the Israeli rocketed and shelled the Syrian border village of Jandal today, wounding eight civilians and destroying three houses. It was the second reported attack against this village in three days.

A Tel Aviv military source said that the Syrian air attack lasted only several minutes. He said that the wounded Israeli was hit lightly while driving a jeep.

The source suggested that Syria may have escalated the war for the benefit of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who is expected to return to the Middle East soon.

"Before Kissinger comes, they want to show how strong they are," the military source added.

3 Ministers Seen In Running to Succeed Mrs. Meir

TEL AVIV, April 18 (UPI).—The race to succeed outgoing Premier Golda Meir narrowed today to three of her ministers, sources within the ruling Labor party said.

Associates of Information Minister Shimon Peres said he has declared his candidacy for the party's nomination, joining Labor Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who both were reported willing to run.

"This is becoming a real free-for-all," said a source in Mr. Peres's Rafi wing of the party.

The party's 614-member central committee is to vote Sunday for a nominee who would go to President Ephraim Katzir and offer to put together a new caretaker cabinet, succeeding Mrs. Meir's government.

Bank Robber, Policeman Slain In 5-Hour Hamburg Drama

HAMBURG, April 18.—A 28-year-old Colombian student today killed a policeman and held eight persons hostage in a five-hour bank holdup before being killed himself, police said.

Thousands of television viewers saw the robber emerge from the bank door with a butcher knife at the throat of a hostage and then being shot from behind by a policeman.

Police identified the gunman as Huberto Emilio Martin Gonzalez, 28, a student at the Technical University of West Berlin.

Martin Gonzalez entered the Commerzbank in the center of Hamburg in the late morning, police said.

Police responded to a robbery alarm and the robber shot and killed policeman Uwe Faden, 34, and wounded another policeman.

Police sealed the area and sharpshooters were posted around the bank.

The bandit demanded that a getaway car be brought to the bank, driven by a man dressed only in swimming trunks.

Several minutes after the car was parked in front of the bank door, a hostage woman bank employee walked out of the bank and sprayed black paint on the windows of the car.

The gunman then ordered two male hostages out of the bank and into the car.

Meanwhile, the designated driver stood beside the car with his hands raised.

Wearing the white service cap of the slain policeman, Martin Gonzalez then edged out of the door shielded by another hostage, his left hand at the prisoner's throat with an eight-inch knife and his right hand clutching a 7.65 Belgian-made Beretta pistol, police said.

Martin Gonzalez suddenly tossed the policeman's hat into the air, possibly to distract the sharpshooters. Then police officers stepped from hiding beside the bank door and gunned him down.

The gunman made no demand for money while he was holed up in the bank, police said.



Associated Press

VISITOR TO ULSTER—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson (center) in Belfast yesterday with the Minister of State for Northern Ireland, Stanley Orme, (left) and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Merilyn Rees, at Stormont Castle.

Wilson Assails Terrorism On Surprise Visit to Ulster

By Barry White

BELFAST, April 18 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson paid a surprise flying visit to Northern Ireland today and warned terrorists that they would achieve nothing by violence.

The visit was described as a "fact-finding exercise" to allow Mr. Wilson to "meet politicians, trade unionists and soldiers. But it was generally accepted here as an effort by the British government to boost the morale of Ulster's coalition administration, in which Roman Catholics are serving for the first time with Protestants.

After talks with members of the Ulster government, the prime minister said: "The men of violence are not going to bomb their way to the conference table. Neither must they be allowed to bomb Northern Ireland into the abyss."

The election of a Labor government in Britain has been followed by an upsurge of violence, which has carried the total of those killed in Northern Ireland to 400 since the disorders began in the fall of 1969.

Experts on Northern Ireland see two reasons for the increase—to test the will of the new Labor government and to try to generate demands in Britain to bring home the troops now in Northern Ireland.

As well as backing the policy of Protestants sharing power with Catholics, a policy initiated by the former Conservative government, Mr. Wilson pledged his government's full backing for the security forces.

Dispute Over Accord

The existence of the 11-man executive, which governs with limited powers granted by Britain, is threatened by differences over an agreement drawn up late last year by Britain, the Irish Republic and moderate Catholic and Protestant groups in Ulster. The agreement called for a Council of Ireland to set up limited links between Ulster and the Irish Republic.

Protestant members of the executive, who fear that such a body could lead eventually to unification of Ireland and the severing of existing links with Britain, have called for renegotiation of the agreement. Members of the Social Democratic and Labor party, which represents moderate Catholic opinion, have threatened to leave the government unless there is early ratification of the agreement.

Mr. Wilson, after meeting members of the executive, acknowledged that it faced an enormous task. However, he said that the restoration of peace and good community relations hinges on its ability to overcome problems.

Powell in Belfast

BELFAST, April 18 (Reuters).—Enoch Powell tonight called for a big increase in Northern Ireland's representation in the British Parliament as a way of easing violence in the province.

Addressing a rally here of hard-line Protestant Unionists, Mr. Powell said that Northern Ireland should have 20 seats in the 635-seat House of Commons, or at least 12 instead of the present 12. The province has an indisputable claim to be represented

Police Detain a Key Figure In Alleged Wilson Forgery

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 18 (NYT).—Scotland Yard said tonight that police had detained a key figure in the controversy over an alleged forgery of the signature of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The man held for questioning was Ronald Milhinch, an insurance broker and property dealer. He first revealed the existence of the letter bearing Mr. Wilson's name and then announced that he had destroyed it after threats from a telephone caller.

The controversy, a political embarrassment for the Wilson government, focuses on real-estate deals involving present and former associates of the prime minister. Mr. Wilson has defended the deals as legal and proper but has said that the forgery of his signature "could involve criminal offenses."

The letter was written on the personal House of Commons stationery of Mr. Wilson and was shown to reporters of the Daily Mail on March 4. Addressed to

Mr. Milhinch, it prodded him to complete a large real-estate purchase.

The land was being sold by a company involving Mrs. Marcia Williams, Mr. Wilson's secretary for 18 years; her brother, Anthony Field, who once worked for Mr. Wilson, and her sister, Peggy Field, a former aide to the prime minister's wife.

The real-estate transactions center on some 90 acres of an old site of an iron and steel plant at Ince-in-Makerfield, in Lancashire, western England. About 30 acres, first purchased by Mr. Field in 1967, were sold last year to Mr. Milhinch.

At the time, Mr. Field was serving as an unpaid assistant to Mr. Wilson, then leader of the opposition Labor party. Mr. Field's company is also engaged in trying to sell 60 more acres, acquired later, Mr. Milhinch was the prospective buyer.

In announcing the detention (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International

THE KILL—German policeman firing at bank robber who is partly hidden by hostage.

Sirica Approves New Subpoena For More Tapes

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—A subpoena issued by U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica was served on the White House today demanding that President Nixon turn over records and tapes of 64 conversations.

The subpoena had been requested by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, who said he needed the materials for the Sept. 9 trial of seven Watergate cover-up defendants.

Two of the defendants, Charles Colson and Robert Mardian, had joined in Mr. Jaworski's request, agreeing with him that the information is essential to a fair trial. Mr. Colson is a former White House special counsel and Mr. Mardian is a former U.S. assistant attorney general.

Judge Sirica signed an order that the President should respond to the subpoena by May 2.

At the White House, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said "the matter will be considered by the special counsel," James St. Clair, who has been handling Watergate matters for Mr. Nixon.

The subpoena requests tapes and related documents covering 64 conversations held from June 30, 1972, through June 4, 1973.

Of the 64 conversations sought by Mr. Jaworski, 24 were listed previously in a subpoena issued by the House Judiciary Committee, which is considering impeachment action against Mr. Nixon. The President has to reply to this subpoena by April 25.

In a motion filed with the court Tuesday, Mr. Jaworski told Judge Sirica that he had been trying unsuccessfully since Jan. 9 to obtain the materials voluntarily in negotiations with the White House.

Mr. Jaworski said, "I have as yet received no definitive response to my request, and, accordingly, feel obligated to seek these materials by subpoena."

Mr. Jaworski said, "California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke yesterday accused Mr. Jaworski of singling him out for prosecution for perjury, partly because of his 'political affiliation and status.'"

Mr. Reinecke is a Republican candidate in the June 4 California gubernatorial primary.

"Alarmed His Discretion"

In a motion asking dismissal of the indictment, Mr. Reinecke said:

"The special prosecutor has abused his discretion and, has exercised unconstitutional selectivity in choosing to prosecute the defendant and in choosing not to prosecute other persons... based upon arbitrary, inconsistent and unjustifiable standards, including the defendant's political affiliation and status."

Mr. Reinecke was indicted April 3 by a Watergate grand jury on charges that he lied about the International Telephone and Telegraph case to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said today that any failure by Mr. Nixon to meet the committee's subpoena for 43 tape recordings of presidential conversations would be considered an impeachable offense.

"I have to indicate quite strongly that we mean business and that the House has given us this authority and therefore this would be a refusal not only to comply with the request of the committee but with the House of Representatives as the sole power to inquire in impeachment proceedings," Rep. Rodino said.

Madrid Flights Cut

MADRID, April 18 (Reuters).—Several international flights were canceled and others took off almost empty from Madrid's Barajas Airport today after its main access road caved in at a major junction. The cause of the cave-in was not immediately known.

Nixon Says Only Sense of Mission Can Save the U.S. From Decline

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—President Nixon said today that if the United States is to avoid the fate of ancient Greece and Rome, it must avoid selfish turning inward and renew its sense of mission, patriotism and destiny.

Mr. Nixon drew a warm reception as he struck a patriotic theme in addressing the annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Constitution Hall.

To keep in motion the forces unleashed by America's war for independence, Mr. Nixon said, the nation needs a goal beyond itself. He suggested it should be to fashion "a legacy of peace for all mankind."

Mrs. Nixon accompanied the President, and the DAR delegates applauded when the President announced that he and his wife would vacate the family living quarters and office wing of the White House tomorrow so that the DAR could get a behind-the-scenes look at the Executive Mansion during a scheduled tour.

The President said that Greece and Rome faltered, although both were rich and militarily strong, "because they lost their sense of mission, their sense of destiny and their sense of character."

The United States, he said, cannot selfishly turn inward and look only at its own problems. There must be, he said, "a renewal of the American sense of mission, sense of patriotism and sense of destiny."

Chilean Junta Opens First Political Trial

Pre-Coup Sedition Is Charged to 67

By Jonathan Kandell

SANTIAGO, April 18 (UPI).—A military trial began yesterday for 57 air force officials and 10 civilians accused of aid to Marxist parties, sedition and destruction of duty before the September military coup that overthrew the Marxist coalition government.

The court-martial is the first open trial of political prisoners, and the first for military officials suspected of Marxist sympathies.

It is expected to last about three weeks and will reportedly be followed by court-martial for army, air force and police personnel also accused of Marxist sympathies and of having aided supporters of the late President Salvador Allende before the coup.

Ask Death Penalty

In opening proceedings, the air force prosecutor, Gen. Orlando Guzman, read a lengthy statement of charges. He asked for the death sentence for six air force officials, life imprisonment for a civilian and sentences of 18 months to 30 years for the rest.

In each case, the prosecutor said a confession had been obtained. But defense attorneys have charged privately that the confessions were obtained by torture.

"According to my clients they all were tortured through beatings and electricity into signing confessions," Roberto Garretón, a defense attorney, said during a brief recess. Other lawyers made similar charges and said that they would raise the issue to court.

During interviews, the defense attorneys have challenged the competence of the military courts to try officials and civilians for crimes allegedly committed before the September coup.

Treason Charged

The prosecution maintained that the accused had committed treason and sedition by establishing ties with civilian Marxists and turning over "military secrets" to "the enemy." The prosecution defines the enemy as the Marxist parties that were members of the Allende government.

Defense attorneys argue that if the enemy was the Allende government, the high military officials who were members of that government before they joined the coup may also be liable to charges of treason.

The prosecution sought to portray the Allende government as one which had been elected, but had lost its legitimacy by allegedly failing to observe or uphold the laws.

Viet Cong Truce Team Said To Be Isolated by Saigon

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, April 18.—All telephone communication with the Viet Cong military delegation at Tan Son Nhut Airport has been cut, International Control Commission sources said today.

Reporters who tried to telephone the Viet Cong at Camp Davis, a heavily guarded compound in the center of the city, could not get through.

Newsmen who tried to pick up a special Viet Cong press release on the radio found no signal.

In addition, the delegation's liaison flights to the Viet Cong headquarters at the town of Loc Ninh have been canceled.

The developments occurred two days after South Vietnam suspended talks with the Viet Cong in Paris because of alleged Communist violations of the ceasefire.

Japan-China Pact Is Ready to Sign

TOKYO, April 18 (Reuters).

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said tonight that working-level talks on a Japan-China aviation agreement had been completed in Peking and that the Japanese cabinet would decide tomorrow when the pact should be signed.

Mr. Ohira, at a press conference, did not elaborate on the contents of the agreement. But sources close to the Japanese negotiators said that Japan would have landing rights at Peking and Shanghai and the right to fly on to seven points, including New Delhi, Karachi and Rangoon.

China would have landing rights at Tokyo and Osaka and the right to extend its air routes beyond Japan to seven points in Canada, the United States and Latin America.

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DEMONSTRATION FOR DIVORCE—Communist party rally in Rome Wednesday urging Italians to vote against repeal of country's divorce law in May 12 referendum. It opened party's campaign against repeal. Other groups started earlier.

Cuba Is Held Set to Return To OAS Fold

(Continued from Page 1)

barriers with Latin America and said he would encourage American private investment in the region.

Serving as host for 24 Latin American foreign ministers at a White House dinner, Mr. Nixon listed trade and private investment as two essential ingredients for overcoming Latin America's development problems.

On private investment, one of the most sensitive areas in inter-American relations, Mr. Nixon said: "We recognize that each government has the sovereign right to determine the rules for investors in its country, but we also believe that private investment is the richest potential source of technology, capital and organizational skills the developing world needs."

President Nixon also told the foreign ministers that the United States would not intervene in the domestic affairs of other nations in the hemisphere or attempt to impose its political preferences.

The ministers dined with Mr. Nixon after spending the afternoon in informal consultations with Mr. Kissinger. Diplomats reported that the meetings with Mr. Kissinger were extremely cordial. According to U.S. officials, Mr. Kissinger suggested that Latin American grievances over U.S. private investment might be alleviated if the hemisphere nations established ground rules governing foreign investors.

But Mr. Dent insisted that a united Europe was the best way EEC-U.S. relations could be improved and said he was confident there was "goodwill and commitment" on both sides for bettering Atlantic relations.

He praised the joint EEC-U.S. consultations on energy which were initiated by the recent conference of industrialized nations in Washington, though he made

U.S. Official Assures EEC Of Backing for Unity Moves

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, April 18 (UPI).

U.S. Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent assured Common Market officials today of continuing American support for the nine-member community's efforts to achieve political and economic unity.

After a meeting with the officials at the European Economic Community's headquarters, Mr. Dent said at a news conference that the declared U.S. policy of encouraging the EEC's unification moves was being fully upheld by the Nixon administration. He said it was "absolutely untrue" to suggest that there had been any change in the U.S. view of the community, despite the recent experience of "ups and downs" in the Atlantic relationship.

This reaffirmation was also given to EEC Commissioner Antonio Spadolini.

It was reported last week that President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had decided to stop backing efforts for a united Europe because such a grouping would be dominated by France.

Welcomed by Officials

Mr. Dent's message was welcomed by EEC officials, whose morale is at a low point. Ironically, it has come at a time when the community has never felt so uncertain about its own future.

The question mark over the forthcoming French presidential election and the British Labor government's intention of renegotiating membership terms have brought the market's policy-making virtually to a standstill.

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Ex-Minister, Actor
Released by Greece

ATHENS, April 18 (AP).

A former government minister and a leading Greek actor were released from their island exile, reliable sources reported Tuesday.

They came from the Varoskefion concentration camp where Ioannis Agathangelou, minister in the deposed George Papadopoulos regime, and popular stage comedian Stavros Paravas. Both had been deported on undisclosed charges shortly after the army ousted Mr. Papadopoulos in November.

The South Vietnamese government, meanwhile, reported fighting in the Central Highlands, with 47 North Vietnamese and eight government troops killed.

Government forces battled the North Vietnamese three miles north of Base 711 yesterday, the Saigon command said. Government forces abandoned the small base, about nine miles north of the government's Plei Mei base camp and about 20 miles from the Cambodian border.

It was the third day of heavy fighting in the region, where the government says that the North Vietnamese are trying to expand their control of territory along the border.

Military sources said that the South Vietnamese Air Force flew more than 100 strikes against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong yesterday. About 90 percent of them were in the highlands and in the infiltration corridor north of Saigon leading from the Cambodian border, the sources said.

The air force claimed that its pilots destroyed 23 supply trucks, the sources reported.

The Saigon command also said today that Communist saboteurs blew up South Vietnam's longest bridge, cutting Route 1 at Qui Nhon City, 260 miles north of Saigon. Route 1 is a key government artery linking cities along the length of the South China Sea.

Italy, Cuba Sign Pact

ROME, April 18 (UPI).

Italy and Cuba yesterday signed agreements on technical, scientific and cultural cooperation, the Foreign Ministry said.

The debate was reinforced by an administration request for an emergency \$474 million in-

crease in military aid to South Vietnam. Instead, it will use the \$266 million, bringing the total in the current fiscal year to \$1.6 billion.

Request Rejected

Reflecting a growing desire in Congress for disengagement from Vietnam, the House, by a vote of 177-154, unexpectedly rejected the request for \$474 million.

The White House found itself drawn into a foreign-policy battle with Congress in which it faced probable defeat. Then it avoided a showdown by finding an accounting procedure permitting it to continue the military aid while staying within the ceiling imposed by Congress.

With the withdrawal of American troops after the Paris ceasefire in January, 1973, the principal American involvement in Vietnam—aside from the planes, tanks and other military equipment—consists of military and economic aid to the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu. Saigon is completely dependent on the aid to provide its armed forces with everything from ammunition to oil and to finance essential imports.

The aid, after falling gradually in the wake of the U.S. troop withdrawal, is starting to increase again. For the fiscal year that begins July 1, the administration has proposed \$2.4 billion in military and economic aid—a 65 percent increase over the amount approved by Congress for the current fiscal year.

The administration originally asked that Congress authorize a \$2.1-billion ceiling for this fiscal year. After the cease-fire, the ceiling was reduced to \$1.6 billion, but Congress put the ceiling at \$1.126 billion. With almost three months to go in the fiscal year, the Pentagon contends that it is up against the ceiling.

Portugal Accuses
Bishop, 11 Clerics

VATICAN CITY, April 18

Reuters.—Portugal last night accused the bishop of Nampula and 11 Catholic missionaries expelled last week from Mozambique of distributing a document highly offensive to the Portuguese nation. The missionaries are members of the Verona Fathers order.

The Portuguese Embassy to the Holy See added in a statement that Bishop Manuel Vieira Pinto, at present in Portugal, is "completely free to go where he likes and to do what he likes."

Italian press reports said the bishop was expected to leave Portugal within the next few days for talks with Pope Paul on the rapidly deteriorating relations between Portugal and the Holy See.

Hardest Hit by Fuel Prices

UN Session Assigns Priority To Aiding Poorest Countries

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 18 (AP).

Delegates to the special session of the General Assembly have assigned priority to measures aimed at helping the poorest countries stave off economic ruin.

But they cannot agree where the money for immediate measures is coming from.

The "working party" of the assembly's special economic session decided last night that proposals for easing the hardships of needy countries should be taken up ahead of longer-range matters.

Chairman Eustace Seignoret of Trinidad-Tobago, asked for specific proposals in writing for the discussion starting today, midpoint of the special session.

A cabinet minister from Sri Lanka (Ceylon) told the assembly that fuel, food and fertilizer price rises have brought "some developing countries . . . to the brink of a disaster."

Urgent Relief

It is a disaster "which could merely imperil economic development programs but which could even threaten the very foundations of their social and political order . . . Some measures of urgent and immediate relief must be found while the ultimate solution is being sought."

Mr. Seignoret said that the United Nations should not be limited to tariffs but should take into account nontariff barriers such as export subsidies and credits. Also, he said in view of the energy shortage, it was essential to discuss raw material "management" in addition to questions about energy supplies.

Mr. Dent cited several examples of energy economy measures that U.S. firms had taken during recent months, suggesting that companies in the EEC should be encouraged to make similar cuts.

He repeated the U.S. concern that a Common Market industrial policy, in seeking to promote mergers between high technology firms especially in electronics, might discriminate against U.S. companies, which now hold a commanding position in Europe in this field.

It is understood that Mr. Spadolini, who is the architect of U.S. policy, tried to reassure Mr. Dent, justifying mergers on the ground of the need for a rationalization of the EEC computer industry.

"Although we recognize this basic purpose," Mr. Dent said afterward, "we sincerely hope the policy will be developed on a non-discriminatory basis."

Suez Oil Blaze
Is Extinguished
After 106 Days

TEL AVIV, April 18 (AP).

An oil fire that blazed in the Gulf of Suez for 106 days and cost Israel an estimated \$42,000 barrels of fuel was extinguished today by an underwater explosion, the state radio reported.

Radio Israel said that foreign experts put out the blaze in three hours after the Abu Rudeis oilfields.

Israel captured the Abu Rudeis complex from Egypt in the 1967 war. The wells in the Sinai Desert and the offshore rigs have supplied about 55 percent of Israel's oil needs ever since, pumping about five million tons a year, the Finance Ministry says.

Helicopter-borne Egyptian commandos tried unsuccessfully to sabotage Abu Rudeis during last October's war. But Israeli anti-aircraft missiles went astray and accidentally set the offshore rigs ablaze Jan. 2.

The state radio said that the fire caused a loss of 7,000 barrels a day. The Finance Ministry, which keeps most details of Israel's oil industry secret, gave no official figure.

Singer Receives
7 Years in Vice
Case in London

LONDON, April 18 (AP).

Singer Janis Jones, 37, was sentenced today to seven years in prison on vice charges that included procuring prostitutes for disco jockeys and using her home as a brothel.

But the jury at the Old Bailey Court found Miss Jones not guilty of blackmailing two of her clients.

Miss Jones had been convicted on the vice charges in an earlier trial, but sentence was postponed until the blackmail charges were disposed of.

Judge Alan King-Hamilton said in passing sentence that he had met only one woman in his career who merited the title of being evil.

"You are the second and, beside you, she was comparatively harmless," he said.

Familiar Battle Lines Drawn

Saigon Aid Hot Issue Despite Pentagon 'Find'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, N.Y.—The bookkeeping that the Pentagon said had enabled it to discover \$266 million extra in previously appropriated funds to buy arms for South Vietnam seems, for the moment, to have avoided a collision between Congress and the Nixon administration over immediate aid to the Saigon government. But it will not silence the debate over the extent of the basic American commitment to support that government.

In some ways it is a replay, in more muted tones, of the debate that raged when the United States was involved militarily in the Vietnam war. The opposing sides are much the same, with the administration arrayed against congressional doves, who have been largely quiet for the last year.

The underlying arguments are also much the same. The administration contends that the United States has a continuing political and moral commitment to insure "self-determination" for the people of South Vietnam. The doves maintain that the United States should be disengaging from the political and military problems there, leaving the Vietnamese to reach their own political solutions.

The debate was reinforced by an administration request for an emergency \$474 million in-

Fouad Naffab told the special session that it should "take immediate action, before it adjourns, to come to the aid of these countries."

Italian Finance Minister Antonio Giorgetti called for a "10-year plan of emergency aid to the developing countries" to be financed by countries "which have substantial surpluses"—an apparent reference to oil-producing nations—and the industrialized world.

Swedish Minister of Trade Kjell-Olof Feldt called for "an early worldwide dialogue" between producers and consumers on energy-related problems. He said that many developing countries are in an "almost desperate" situation.

The special session entered its ninth day today with 11 more speakers scheduled to take the floor. The debate is to end April 29.

3-Year Crisis Seen

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI).—Dr. Norman Borlaug, widely known as the father of the "Green Revolution," believes that the world faces a critical food situation in the next three years.

Dr. Borlaug, an agricultural scientist of the Rockefeller Foundation, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for research on high-yielding strains of wheat and rice to help feed the world. He travels widely to help agriculturists attain the sharp rise in food production that the new strains seem to offer.

But now he believes that the promise of these new strains of wheat and rice is threatened by shortages of energy and fertilizer. The strains require considerable fertilizer, and the production of artificial fertilizer usually depends on energy from crude oil and gas. Thus, the problems of food, fertilizer and oil are linked.

Scotland Yard
Detains Man

(Continued from Page 1)

of Mr. Milne, Scotland Yard officials said he was "assisting inquiries that we are making regarding a number of alleged forgeries and other offenses." They said the other offenses included the "circumstances in which his wife met her death."

Mr. Milne's wife's second—drowned in February when the car in which they were both traveling plunged into a lake. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of accidental death.

Chief Superintendent Alan Jones said tonight that the inquiry had been extended to the death of Mrs. Milne after consultations with the director of public prosecutions, who will receive the police findings.

The police officer also said that the police now knew the reason for the alleged forgery on the letter that Mr. Milne had been charged with.

He added that other alleged forgeries under investigation did not involve Mr. Wilson's signature.

Moreover, the officer said he planned to see both Mr. Field and Mrs. Williams again, although he added that police inquiries involving both were now at an end. He said that the visit to Mrs. Williams, for example, would be only a formality because she "never figured largely" in the investigation.

In an interview last night, Mr. Milne said that the letter represented a "gag to end all gags" but offered "no comment" when asked whether he forged the signature.

Asked if the police thought it was all a joke, Chief Superintendent Jones said: "I do not accept that as being true."

The real estate transactions became a political issue because of the Labor party's condemnation of land speculators. The questions raised here have focused on whether Mr. Wilson was condoning for associates, actions that he would find objectionable for others.

In defense, the prime minister has sought to draw a distinction between "land speculation," which is the way he described the Field family's deals, and "land speculation," which he condemned.

Nixon, Fahmy,
Kissinger Meet

WASHINGTON, April 18

(UPI).—President Nixon conferred with Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy today on the Middle East situation, including prospects for a troop-separation agreement between Syria and Israel.

Egyptian sources have voiced confidence recently that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—who also attended the 45-minute White House meeting—will be able to bring about by the end of May a Syrian-Israeli disengagement. He leaves in about 10 days to meet in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and in Jerusalem with the caretaker Israeli government.

U.S. officials disclosed that Mr. Kissinger was planning to stop in Geneva, on his way to the Middle East, for an exchange of views with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The Geneva meeting reportedly was arranged in part to ease Soviet concern that the United States was not consulting adequately with Moscow on its Middle East diplomacy.



ALL'S QUIET . . . Helmeted South African police keeping watch on a riot-stricken mining area near Johannesburg where nine people have been killed.

Niger Is Said to Ease Curbs In Capital After Army Coup

COTONOU, Dahomey, April 18

(UPI).—Niger's new military rulers shortened the curfew and reopened Niamey airport today in moves to return the country to normal after overthrowing President Diori Hamani Monday, reports reaching here said.

The reports said that armored cars stood guard at the former presidential palace and at the building housing the new Supreme Military Council, but the country was calm.

Niger radio broadcast more messages of support for the regime of Lt. Col. Seyni Kountché—who yesterday appointed himself head of state—and denounced the Hamani government as "hypocritical and traitorous" and "a barbaric puppet regime."

Col. Kountché said after the coup that Mr. Hamani—who had been president since the Central African country won independence from France in 1960—was "unhappy and under house arrest."

Reports in African diplomatic circles here said that Mr. Hamani's wife and about 20 presidential guards were killed in the attack and that the Hamani son, Moussa, 13, was hospitalized with wounds. Two attacking soldiers were killed, the reports said.

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that the announcement yesterday of a special ministry for the rural economy, climate, environment and aid to the population suggested that Col. Kountché planned to mount a major effort to relieve suffering caused by drought.

The sources described the department as "a superministry."

Death Peril

Niger and most other Saharan states have been afflicted by drought for nearly a year and United Nations reports have said that hundreds of thousands of persons faced death from famine.

The sources said it was significant also that Maj. Yani Sida, apparently the No. 2 man in the regime, was given not only the powerful Interior Ministry but responsibility for mines and geology.

Niger has high-grade deposits of uranium, which it sells for \$3,000 a ton. The Hamani government had announced that it planned to raise the price.

The sources said it was certain that the new rulers would press for increased prices and may decide to nationalize the uranium industry.

13 Wounded By Explosion Near Tel Aviv

JERUSALEM, April 18 (AP).

Thirteen persons, 12 of them Arabs, were injured today by a terrorist explosion. A government minister warned that the wave of bloodshed and bombs could "damage the brotherhood" between Jews and Arabs in Israel.

The explosion was caused by an Israeli Army fragmentation grenade in the Tel Aviv suburban town of Pardes Katz, the military command said.

It blasted a street corner where Arabs from occupied Jordan muster for construction work in Israel, wounding 12 Arabs and one Jew. Police said that about 70 Arabs were detained for identity checks.

Armed police patrolled Jerusalem after the murder of a taxi driver whose body was booby-trapped to blow up with a time bomb. Sabotage bombs have been exploding almost daily in Israel for weeks.

Security sources said that today, March 18, had been the day by Arab guerrillas trying to discourage Arab civilians from

In Study of 40 Men

Heavy Use of Marijuana Said To Affect Male Sex Hormones

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI)—Heavy use of marijuana can have a depressing effect on a man's production of male sex hormones and sperm, medical scientists reported yesterday.

In some cases, a reduction in the sperm count was reported to be severe enough to render a man at least temporarily sterile.

Two of the marijuana smokers who were studied were described as being impotent "apparently in association with marijuana use." One of the men regained normal sexual functioning several weeks after he stopped using the drug, the report said.

Similarly, three of the men who were heavy smokers of marijuana experienced a sharp rise in the blood level of the male sex hormone testosterone only two weeks after they stopped the smoking.

Masters Involved

The research was done at the Reproductive Biology Research Foundation in St. Louis and is described in the latest issue of the New England Journal of Medicine. The foundation's director, Dr. William Masters, who is noted for his research on sexual behavior, was one of the authors.

"We were unable to answer the question of whether marijuana use in a definitive fashion at this time," Dr. Masters said in a statement issued yesterday by the foundation. "However, it now appears possible that there may be severe consequences of frequent intensive use of the drug."

The research team studied 20 men between the ages of 18 and 28 who had been heavy users of marijuana for at least six months—most of them for much longer—and compared them with 20 men of comparable age who had never smoked marijuana. All 40 were in general good health.

Diminished Sperm

On the average, the marijuana smokers were found to have blood levels of testosterone 44 percent lower than the non-smokers. More than a third of the smokers had diminished sperm counts. In both respects, the degree of depression seemed to be related to the amount of marijuana used. Men who averaged 10 or more marijuana cigarettes a week had significantly lower blood levels of testosterone than those who used the drug less.

Dr. Robert Kolodny, director of the foundation's endocrine research section, said that the study did not cover causal and infrequent users of the drug and, therefore, it was not possible to comment on the possibility of hormonal effects on persons using marijuana only once or twice a month.

Festival Puts Solzhenitsyn Right at Home

ZURICH, April 18 (UPI)—This city, which has become home for exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn and his family, began a two-week "Europe in Zurich" festival today, thereby providing a coincidence for the Russian.

Sections of the city have been given the names of European countries. And District Six, in which the Solzhenitsyns reside, has been designated the Soviet Union.

Each section is holding national dances, theater, film, music and food festivals to reflect the country it is representing.

U.S. Beef Prices Reported Lower

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—Beef prices in U.S. supermarkets have fallen an average of 24.5 percent a pound in the last two months, according to results of a nationwide survey released yesterday by the American National Cattlemen's Association.

Ground-beef prices in the 19 cities surveyed declined an average of 14 cents a pound, or 13 percent, from two months earlier, the report said.

Round steak was down 30 cents a pound, or 18 percent. Sirloin prices fell 23 cents a pound, or 12 percent. T-bone prices fell 28 cents a pound, or 15 percent, and chuck roasts were 28 cents lower, or 24 percent.

Merchants in Dixie Hit Back In Courts at Black Boycotts

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

PORT GIBSON, Miss. (UPI)—Eight years ago, when the rights to vote and to sit at any lunch counter were still volatile issues in Mississippi, disgruntled local blacks turned to a tactic already tried with success by their brothers and sisters elsewhere across the South.

They imposed a highly disciplined shopping boycott on Port Gibson's white merchants.

By late 1969, a number of storekeepers had been driven into bankruptcy and the economic security of this little farm town, with its antebellum mansions, was threatened. Today, blacks here hold elective office and eat anywhere they desire.

But the fight is not over. It is intensifying and its outcome may influence the future of civil rights organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a counterattack that has begun to catch the attention of other white merchants, Port Gibson's store owners have filed a \$3.5-million suit against the boycotters and the civil rights groups in which they hold memberships.

The boycotters said they did nothing more than exercise their constitutional right to protest. The merchants allege that Port Gibson's stores were subject to a "secondary" boycott, generally illegal in the United States.

The merchants contend that the primary aim of the shopping squeeze, no longer in effect, was to pressure them into using their considerable influence to force local elected officials to meet black demands for equality.

Whether this actually was the case in Port Gibson will be decided in court.

Karpov Wins Game 3 For Tie With Spassky

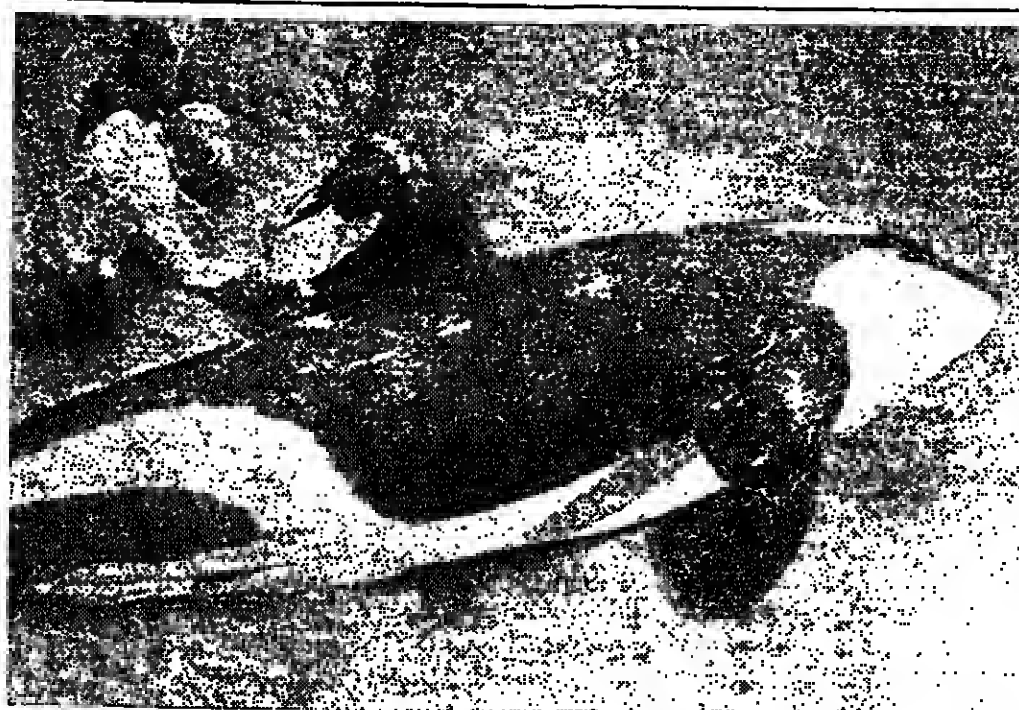
MOSCOW, April 18 (UPI)—Anatoly Karpov, Russia's 27-year-old chess wizard, defeated former world champion Boris Spassky today in the third game of their semifinal world chess tournament in Leningrad.

Karpov's victory, on the 55th move of a game that had been adjourned last night, left him level with Spassky in the number of victories and solved Spassky's fight to regain the world title he lost in 1973 to America's Bobby Fischer.

The two men drew their second match. The winner of the semifinal round will be the first to win four games or hold an advantage after the regulation 20 matches.

Iran Students Sentenced

STOCKHOLM, April 17 (UPI)—The magistrate's court today handed down mild sentences to Iranian students who occupied the Iranian Embassy here last month. Two were given one month each in prison for material damage to the embassy, and two were lightly fined. Twelve were acquitted.



NO SMALL TASK—Mamuk, a 6,000 pound killer whale at the Sea-Arama Marineworld in Galveston, Texas, lies quietly on the bottom of its drained pool as officials draw blood from its dorsal fin during twice-yearly physical.

His First Testimony in Vesco-Linked Trial

Stans Says He Hid Funds to Guard Privacy

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—Maurice Stans took the witness stand in his own behalf yesterday and swore that he kept Robert Vesco's \$300,000 cash contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign a secret because "privacy was his constitutional right under the law."

There was no payoff, no quid pro quo, the former secretary of commerce said of the financier's contribution. Privacy was Mr. Vesco's right, he said, adding, "That was behind the whole thing."

"Vesco made the contribution in private, and privacy was his constitutional right under the law," testified Mr. Stans, who was in charge of fund-raising for the Nixon campaign.

It was a day of high emotion in the crowded courtroom, a day that ended with Mr. Stans seated at the defense table, his hands over his eyes and his shoulders shaking, while his lawyer, Walter Bonner, told the judge of Mrs. Stans's illness.

The jury was out of the room at the time and Mr. Bonner was arguing that, to show Mr. Stans's state of mind during the period covering the indictment in this case, he be allowed to tell the jury about Mrs. Stans's health. Judge Lee Gagliardi reserved a decision on the point.

Under Pressure

Mrs. Stans has been seriously ill for some time with a blood disease, which is now in remission. It is the defense's contention that the pressure that Mr. Stans was under because of this illness, in fact, have led to various contradictions he apparently made in his grand-jury testimony.

Mr. Bonner said, for instance, that at one point, "She was dying. He told their children they were going to lose their mother."

Mr. Stans and former Attorney General John Mitchell, who also is a leader of the Nixon campaign, are charged with perjury, conspiracy and obstruction of justice for allegedly attempting to impede and quash a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Mr. Vesco, who is now a fugitive. The prosecution contends that the accused \$200,000 cash contribution Mr. Vesco made to the Nixon campaign.

The argument that the contribution was kept secret to protect Mr. Vesco is at the heart of the Stans defense. The cash was turned over to Mr. Stans on April 10, 1972. This was three days after a new campaign contribution law went into effect.

The defense argues that Mr. Vesco promised the contribution before April 7 and, therefore, it was perfectly legal under Mr. Stans's interpretation of the law, to keep it secret.

The new law required that all campaign contributions of more than \$100 be made public.

"Privacy is a constitutional right," Mr. Stans said, "it had been given to him (Mr. Vesco) by congressional legislation until April 7. I was doing my best to protect Robert Vesco and every other contributor."

Impassiveness Ends

Mr. Stans took the stand at the start of the court session. He had sat impassively at his defense table for 38 days, showing no emotion, merely staring at a pad on which he occasionally made notes.

But on the stand he was animated and smiling; he spoke directly to the jurors. Wearing a dark-blue business suit, with an American flag pin in his lapel, he told of his humble beginnings, how he lived in a small town in Minnesota and how his father was a house painter and a "part-time musician."

He told how he had attended night school, first at Northwestern University and later at Columbia. But he said he had never been graduated because he had had to work. He became an ac-

countant, he said, eventually becoming president of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Mr. Stans said that on the advice of John Dean 3d, then Mr. Nixon's counsel, he did not tell the SEC, when it was investigating Mr. Vesco, that the financier had made the contribution.

Mr. Vesco and 41 others are accused of defrauding investors of \$24 million.

And Mr. Stans swore that it was Bradford Cook, then counsel to the SEC, who volunteered, without Mr. Stans's asking, to drop all mention of the \$200,000 from the commission's formal complaint against Mr. Vesco.

Mr. Stans said that Mr. Saxbe's comments "confirmed my original view that the man makes irresponsible statements and obviously talks off the top of his head when he should be listening."

Mr. Saxbe said yesterday that he personally thought Miss Hearst "was not a reluctant participant" in the robbery on Monday.

Mr. Hearst said at a news conference that he accepts the FBI's judgment that his daughter participated in the holdup because "1,000 pictures were taken and the FBI has identified it."

The robbery confirmed to him that his daughter is alive, he said. He said he believes that the FBI now has "a free hand to do whatever they want to do" to find the girl, who was kidnapped Feb. 4.

In Atlanta, FBI director Cla-

U.S. Navy Yields To Ecologists

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI)—Yielding to opposition, the Navy has suspended the development of Project Sanguine, a vast underground system for sending emergency messages to missile submarines.

The project would involve installing a grid of underground wires over as much as 8,000 square miles of land. It has been opposed for more than five years by environmentalists and others concerned about the possible negative effects on wildlife, woodlands and people.

The Navy has insisted that the low-frequency transmissions would pose no dangers, but its arguments never satisfied opponents. The proposed site of the communications grid was shifted from Wisconsin to Texas to Michigan, and in every case met strong local and congressional opposition.



WAITING IMPATIENTLY—This stranded dog will have to wait for the floodwaters to go down before he can get off his roof-top perch in Hattiesburg, Miss. Officials decided to stop rescuing the stranded animals after several persons were bitten. However, they expect waters to recede before animals come to any harm.

After Michigan GOP Defeat

Leaders in Both Parties Feel Nixon Is No Election Asset

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI)—A few hours after the election results were known, the Republican lieutenant governor of Michigan, James Brickley, sadly observed:

"We have a crippled President." Variations on that theme came from many politicians yesterday in the aftermath of yet another Democratic victory in the party's fourth year in a heavily Republican congressional district. The new setback for the Republicans—and for the embattled President—came in a special election Tuesday in Michigan's 8th District, a "Middle America" bastion that had been in Republican hands for 42 years.

The winner, Robert Traxler, had 59.91% votes; the loser, James Sparling, had 56.57%. Just two years ago, the Republican majority in the district was better than 33.00% votes.

Mr. Traxler had a blunt explanation: "We're going to Washington with a message—throw the rascals out... If I was a Republican, I would not want the Nixon abstractions around my neck in November."

As he spoke to his campaign workers, he chanted: "Impeachment, impeachment!"

Personal Setback

His victory was a very pointed, personal setback for the President. Mr. Nixon had gone into the district last week to campaign for Mr. Sparling, who put the kindest construction on the result.

"I don't blame the President," he said. "I don't think he helped or harmed me. But it was absolutely not a referendum on the President."

People in his own party disagreed. "People don't feel they have a President," Lt. Gov. Brickley said. "And this is caused by the effects of Watergate." Michigan's Republican governor, William Milliken, said it appeared that Democrats are "riding President Nixon's coattails to Washington. The whole issue of the presidency was not a plus (for Mr. Sparling). It was a minus."

In the neighboring state of Illinois, Republican Sen. Charles Percy was of similar mind. "Nixon," he said, "is a dubious asset for a candidate now."

Willing to Campaign

The White House issued its own statement. The President, one of his press secretaries said, is "not discouraged or disheartened. Indeed, he remains willing—if invited—to campaign for other candidates."

There was an element of dismay, however, in the observations of Vice-President Ford.

"The trend, as I see it," he said, "is for the Democrats to end up potentially (in November) with an overwhelming majority (in Congress) which leads to further legislative dictatorship and I don't think that is good for the country."

Democratic National Chairman

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\$530,000 Award For Deformities

TORRANCE, Calif., April 18 (UPI)—A jury has awarded \$530,000 in damages to a 3-year-old boy after ruling that his birth deformities were caused by a fertility drug taken by his mother.

The drug, Clomid, is produced by Richardson-Merrell Inc. of Cincinnati, and is marketed worldwide. A company spokesman said he was "shocked and dismayed over the verdict," which he called "absolutely unwarranted." He said the company would appeal the decision.

The money was awarded Tuesday to Mark Breinhorst, son of Heinz and Ingrid Breinhorst, who had filed suit after their son was born with no hands, facial paralysis, knock knees and eye problems.

Mr. Hearst made the decision to return the money several days before the last communique from his daughter, Mr. Smith said.

"The Hearsts have received somewhere in the neighborhood of \$80,000."

Robert Strauss retorted: "That strikes me as an interesting posture for him because three weeks ago he was talking about a 'loving Congress' that was unable to come to grips with anything."

On the election itself, Mr. Strauss said the Watergate scandal that has tainted the President and produced an impeachment inquiry was not the overriding issue in Michigan. It was, rather, "the Nixon leadership."

Republican National Chairman George Bush said he was disappointed at the results and acknowledged candidly that Watergate was a factor.

"The economy hurt, the energy crisis hurt, and, of course, Watergate hurt," he said.

But he added, "The Democratic incumbents will be up this fall and the results will be different."

Mr. Traxler's victory increases Democratic House strength to 247. There are 187 Republicans. One California seat is vacant and will not be filled until November.

The fourth district question for the politicians is what effect—if any—Mr. Nixon's appearance in Michigan had on the outcome.

Polls taken in the 8th District before Mr. Nixon arrived indicated that Mr. Sparling would lose by about 10 or 15 percentage points. The outcome was much closer. Mr. Sparling got 48.8 percent of the vote and both Mr. Bush and the White House made something of that. They said that the President's appearance had helped to "close the gap."

The fact remains, however, that after 42 years, a safe Republican district was lost.

N.Y.C. Bar Unit Probing Nixon's Watergate Role

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—The Association of the Bar of the City of New York is probing allegations of professional misconduct by President Nixon and former Attorney General John Mitchell—an investigation that could lead to their disbarment in New York State.

The probe is part of a nationwide investigation by bar associations into all lawyers allegedly linked to the Watergate case and related matters, John Bonomi, the association's chief counsel, said.

Information for the probes has come from special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski and the Senate Watergate committee. Mr. Bonomi said yesterday in a telephone interview.

"There is a substantial question whether disciplinary proceedings can be brought against a president in office—it's a unique situation," Mr. Bonomi said.

He said that the bar association's grievance committee will study the allegations and, if it decides to go ahead with disciplinary proceedings, will present its case to the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court. If found at fault, the lawyer in question can be censured, suspended or disbarred, he said.

Large Manhunt In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 (UPI)—Police stopped, questioned and searched hundreds of young blacks today in "Operation Zebra," a mass search for suspects in San Francisco's 16 street shootings since November. Twelve of the victims died.

Special teams, including 150 policemen, canvassed the six zones of the city where the slayings have occurred. The searches carried composite drawings of the killer, or one of the killers, showing him as a black of medium slender build with a moustache, frequently wearing a knit cap.

Mayor Joseph Alioto said the "stop-and-search" tactic has no parallel in San Francisco history. "This is an extraordinary situation and it calls for extraordinary measures," he said.

In all the shootings, the assailants were reported to be black and the victims white. The shootings, all without apparent motive, took place after dark and before 10 p.m. In all cases, one or two .38-caliber pistols was used. The latest victim, Nelson Shields 4th, was killed Tuesday night.

South Korean Held In \$18-Million Swindle

SEOUL, April 18 (UPI)—A South Korean businessman has been charged with swindling \$18.5 million from eight national banks by using forged letters of credit to bilk the government's export-oriented loan program.

Park Yung Bok, 35, who ran 18 export firms, was accused of the swindle, in which two bank presidents were fired and several arrested.

Weicker Holds Voters To Blame For Watergate

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI)—Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., last night blamed the American electorate for Watergate, contending that "the quality of political ethics in a democracy is determined by the voting public."

Sen. Weicker, a member of the Senate Watergate committee and one of President Nixon's harshest critics, told a Princeton University audience that Americans had no one to blame but themselves for the excesses of the Nixon White House.

In 1972, he said, the electorate demanded "peace and quiet" at any price, "quick answers" to complex problems and the protection of accumulated wealth rather than the expansion of opportunities for others.

Sen. Weicker said that it was up to the voters—not the Watergate committee, the special prosecutor or the White House—to resurrect the Constitution as a living document.

Ship Executive Admits Illegal Nixon-Race Gift

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI)—John Melcher Jr., executive vice-president and counsel of American Shipbuilding Co., pleaded guilty today to illegal \$25,000 contribution to President Nixon's 1972 re-election drive.

Mr. Melcher's plea to the misdemeanor count could mean that he will now testify against the company's chief executive, George Steinbrener 3d, who is also president of the New York Yankees baseball team.

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Obituaries

Playwright Marcel Pagnol, Creator of 'Marius' Trilogy

PARIS, April 18 (UPI).—Writer and film producer Marcel Pagnol, 79, creator of the trilogy of films and plays "Marius," "Fanny," and "César," died today after a long illness, friends said.

Mr. Pagnol's colleagues in the French Academy, the official honorary organization for artists, scientists and educators, said that he died at his home in the Bois de Boulogne. An academy official said that she did not know the cause of death.

Mr. Pagnol won international fame when he wrote the plays "Marius" in 1929, "Fanny" in 1932 and "César" in 1936 about waterfront life in Marseilles.

Produced 16 Films

He also directed, produced and wrote dialogue for 16 films, including "La Femme du Boulanger" in 1930, "Maison des Sources" in 1932 and "Carnaval" in 1933. His stage writings, in addition to his trilogy, numbered eight plays. They included "Topaze" in 1928, which also was made into a film. The Mediterranean port city of Marseilles named a street in honor of Mr. Pagnol for celebrating its life.

Mr. Pagnol was born in Aubagne, near Marseilles, the son

of a schoolteacher father, and became a professor himself in various cities of southern France, including Marseilles.

His first play was "Marchands de Glace" (Merchants of Glory) in 1923, followed by "Jazz" in 1926. He became a screenwriter with "Marius." Mr. Pagnol also was one of France's foremost translators of Shakespeare. Theaters still use his "Hamlet."

He married Simone Collin in 1916, and they had three children. His second wife, Jacqueline Bourlier, whom he married in 1945, survives him, along with their son, an academy official said.

Sir Hugh Taylor

PRINCETON, N.J., April 18 (UPI).—Sir Hugh Taylor, 84, a chemist who played a role in developing the atomic bomb during World War II, died yesterday at the Princeton Medical Center. Sir Hugh, who was cited in 1953 for his leadership in science by Queen Elizabeth II, and Pope Pius XII, became a professor of chemistry at Princeton University at 32 and was dean of the graduate school when he retired in 1958.

Blossom Seeley

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI).—Blossom Seeley, 82, who had been a song-and-dance headliner in vaudeville, died here yesterday.

Miss Seeley, whose last public appearance was on "The Ed Sullivan Show" on television in 1966, performed for many years with her husband, the late Benny Fields. Their theme songs were "Melancholy Baby" and "Lullaby of Broadway."

Mrs. Winifred Smith

CAMBRIDGE, England, April 18 (UPI).—Mrs. Winifred Smith, 44, the world's longest-surviving liver-transplant patient, died yesterday, hospital officials said. Doctors gave Mrs. Smith, a cleaning woman and the mother of a son and two daughters, three months to live prior to the February, 1969, transplant. She received the liver of a 4-year-old boy who had been killed in a traffic accident.

Hospital officials refused to reveal the cause of death, but medical sources said it was not from rejection of the transplanted liver.



Marcel Pagnol

Press Hailed, Blamed for Watergate Role

Reporting Justified, Richardson Says

ATLANTA, April 18 (AP).—The possible presence of corruption justifies extraordinary efforts at news reporting, even to the extent of seeking out news leaks, former Attorney General Elliot Richardson said yesterday.

Addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Mr. Richardson said that the Watergate scandal is an example of a situation that requires putting the right of the public to know above a politician's "right to lie."

"The relative importance of uncovering and publishing the truth can vary with the confidence we justifiably have or lack in the conduct of government," he told the 450 editors attending the conference.

"If there is reason to believe the system has been captured or subverted, then exposure of that fact has to take precedence," he said.

Mr. Richardson said, for example, that he did not believe reporters should seek out and publish "leaks" under ordinary circumstances. But he said suspicion that the criminal justice system is corrupt makes such an effort essential.

He praised the reporting of the Watergate scandal as "on the whole extraordinarily responsible," and said he was "grateful for what the press did."

The Watergate episode and related matters, he said, justified abandoning routine concerns of fair play in reporting "because it involved distortion of the election process itself—spying, dirt tricks, subversion, power, and betrayal of the terms on which power was delegated."

However, Mr. Richardson—who resigned rather than obey President Nixon's order to dismiss the

Editor Warns Of Nixon Bill On Secret Data

ATLANTA, April 18 (UPI).—Ben Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post, contends that a Nixon administration bill making it a crime to disclose classified information would emasculate freedom of the press and prevent disclosure of scandals such as Watergate.

Mr. Bradlee said Tuesday that the press was doing a poor job of informing the public of the importance of press freedoms at a time when the media were under attack. He spoke at the Dirks Newspaper Forum.

Just special Watergate prosecutor said the greatest danger is that "too many people will become convinced that the system is totally corrupt, that all politicians are crooked."

To avoid that, he said, government officials must put a high premium on candor, openness and honesty. It takes a lot more truth to restore confidence in the system than it takes to maintain confidence.

Butz Gives Japan 'Sales Pitch' for Farmers of U.S.

TOKYO, April 18 (AP).—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said today that he has "politely" warned Japanese officials not to go bargain-hunting around the world for food if they want assured supplies from the United States in times of shortages.

Addressing a joint luncheon meeting of the American-Japan Society and the local American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Butz said he told his Japanese counterparts that future U.S. farm production will be sustained only by market forces and not by U.S. government stockpile purchases.

"Some feel that once again the United States will backstop the world's food supply while nations go elsewhere shopping for bargain prices—bargain in the thought that the U.S. granaries will take care of any serious shortage that arises," Mr. Butz said.

"Part of my mission here is to say as fully and as clearly as I can—as a friend of Japan—that it is not going to work that way," he said.

"The United States is not going to build unneeded government surpluses once again at great public expense."

He called on the Japanese to make accurate projections of their future needs of American farm products and to place their orders early.



NEWBORN BEAT—Officials at the General Hospital in Baton Rouge, La., say this 12-day-old baby is doing well after receiving a cardiac pacemaker when she was just five days old. The pacemaker was implanted to correct a heart defect and a hospital spokesman said the child's case was one of only a few such operations on young children in medical history. The child's name is being withheld.

Mitterrand Reveals Policies For Strengthening the Franc

PARIS, April 18 (Reuters).—Socialist presidential candidate Francois Mitterrand said today that, if he is elected, his government will seek to strengthen the franc and return it to the European joint float.

He would also float a 10-billion-franc (about \$2 billion) domestic loan linked to price rises, he said.

Mr. Mitterrand indicated that his government would seek to hold the trade deficit this year to around \$3 billion compared to official estimates of \$3.7 billion to \$4 billion.

Other measures to achieve a favorable foreign-trade balance would include a tight control of credit combined with an "efficient use of existing exchange control regulations," as well as moves to stimulate exports and energy savings, he said at a press conference here.

The Socialist leader repeated that his government would nationalize all banking and credit

institutions. He insisted that any new international monetary system must include fixed currency parities with only slight fluctuation margins.

Mr. Mitterrand said that measures he would take in the first six months would be designed to halt inflation, guarantee full employment, correct outstanding social injustices and reestablish the external trade balance.

Inflation would be tackled by a price freeze and a reduction in the rates of the value-added tax on goods not affected by production bottlenecks, he said.

Opinion Polls

An opinion poll in the mass-circulation newspaper France-soir today gave Mr. Mitterrand 41 percent support in the first round of voting, against 27 percent for Independent Republican Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and 25 percent for Jacques Chaban-Delmas, of the Union of Democrats for the Republic.

These figures were almost mirrored in a poll in the conservative newspaper Le Figaro, which gave 40 percent to Mr. Mitterrand, 25 percent to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and 26 percent to Mr. Chaban-Delmas.

The two polls showed an increase of between 1 and 4 percent in Mr. Mitterrand's popularity over the last week. Most of the gain was at the expense of Mr. Chaban-Delmas, whose political image is to the left of that of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Radio Debate

Mr. Chaban-Delmas and Mr. Mitterrand, in a radio debate yesterday, agreed that the United States should have no control over the independence of Europe.

The two men showed surprisingly little difference in their foreign-policy views.

Mr. Mitterrand declared that Europeans "do not have the right to forget what they owe the American people." But the United States, he said, should realize "that national independence is not subject to bargains."

Mr. Chaban-Delmas said he agreed that France has every reason to consider the United States a friend, "but it must refuse all subordination and all hegemony."

Jackson Urges China's Inclusion In SALT Talks

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., yesterday called for the inclusion of China in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Sen. Jackson released a small volume of Chinese propaganda on nuclear arms and said it showed that the Peking government is highly suspicious "of the arms-control motives of the Soviet Union and the United States."

A contender for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination, he has staked out a hard-line anti-Soviet position in foreign policy.

In his statement, Sen. Jackson said, "long-term stability requires a meaningful Chinese role." The United States, he said, "should use ongoing Chinese-American contacts to explore... which way the Chinese are likely to move, especially when designing our own long-term control policies."

Lisbon Delays Till May Verdict on 3 Marias

LISBON, April 18 (UPI).—The verdict on three Portuguese women and their publisher charged with producing a pornographic book has been postponed until May to give the judges more time to study the case, court officials said today.

The "Three Marias," as they are known—Maria Isabel Barreno, 24; Maria Velho da Costa, 33; and Maria Teresa Horta, 33—publisher Romeu de Melo, face up to two years in prison if convicted of charges that their feminist work, "New Portuguese Letters," was obscene.

Saving the Reputation of a French Queen

By Eleanor German

COUCHES, France (UPI).—Marguerite of Burgundy—the queen of France and of Navarre who for more than 600 years has symbolized lust and adultery was defamed, says a man who is adding chivalry to his established reputation for bravery.

He is Leonard Cayot, known as "Le Caille" (the quail) when he was in the maquis during World War II. He received the France Liberte medal for, among other acts, rescuing the wounded "Col. Polron" (Resistance pseudonym of Maurice Bourges-Mau-noury, who later headed several French ministries) from the Gestapo. He also saved an American pilot who had parachuted from his observation plane.

Lately, Mr. Cayot has been channeling his energy into putting down the lingering legends that cluster about the memory of Marguerite of Burgundy.

In 1946, Mr. Cayot—a patron of the arts and a sculptor—bought the Château de Couches, also known as the Château de Marguerite of Burgundy. He has since restored it and researched its 1,000-year history. A new edition of his privately printed "Château de Couches," was just published. It describes the tumultuous history of the castle, which he says was the last refuge of France's reportedly adulterous queen.

Married in 1305

Marguerite was the daughter of Robert II, Duke of Burgundy. She spent her childhood in the fortified castle. In 1305, she married Louis, King of Navarre and eldest son of French King Philippe IV, or Philippe le Bel. Her husband later became Louis X.

Documents of the time say that she was a beautiful, light-hearted girl who did not take the responsibilities of marriage very seriously. Soon, according to accounts, she and her sister-in-law, Blanche de la Marche, were accused of adultery with two Normans attached to the court, Philippe and Gauthier d'Aulnay.

The brothers were not tried nor were they allowed to challenge the accusation. Instead, they were tortured on orders of Marguerite's father-in-law, Philippe le Bel. The men confessed to everything. They were then castrated and burned at the stake.

The D'Aulnay story is only one of many about Marguerite and her appetite for sexual pleasure. When her husband became king of France in 1314, it was said that he found it impossible to control her. Marguerite had already been imprisoned for immorality. When she was jailed in a castle built by Richard the Lion-Heart, she was said to have even seduced her guards.

Smothered

Finally, legend has it, Louis ordered that she be smothered between two mattresses (some versions say strangled with her own hair).



Marguerite of Burgundy, wife of Louis X.

"Not so!" says Mr. Cayot. "Lies! Lies fabricated to satisfy the political ambitions of the time!" Mr. Cayot alleges that Louis, continuing the power politics of his father, wanted to strengthen his throne by marrying his cousin Princess Clémence of Hungary and refilling the French treasury with her dowry.

There was no legal way, however, to dispose of Marguerite, apart from death. The stories of adultery, Mr. Cayot claims,

were deliberately spread to justify Marguerite's murder.

But even the story of her strangulation in 1315 is false, he says. She actually outlived her remarried husband by almost 20 years. Mr. Cayot's research shows. She had been secretly returned to Couches, he says, under the protection of a cousin. There, Marguerite lived peacefully, concealed from the world, although she moved freely within the castle, he claims.

Medieval documents, Mr. Cayot

says, verify Marguerite's presence in Couches. While other documents support the accepted accounts of her loves and early death, Mr. Cayot says that these are the result of fabrications of the era. Once the stories were started, he says, they caught the popular fancy and were embroidered.

Some of the more sinister legends tell of Marguerite's discarded lovers being pushed from towers, and of her giving birth to unwanted infants who were tossed into fires.

Among his sources are the records of royal notary Marie de Séguillot, who took refuge in Couches at the outbreak of the French Revolution and brought with him the archives of the royal family.

But the stories about Marguerite go on. In the last century, her alleged love affairs were recounted by Alexandre Dumas Père in his first-act play, "La Tour de Nesle," in which she was played as a sex-obsessed queen who lured young men to her bed, and then had them drowned in the Seine.

Even the town of Couches does not escape. One of the rumors still about is that the château was called "Château de Couches" because of her illegitimate children—"couches," in French, meaning childbirth.

"Not true! The name of Couches for this region is far older than the 14th century," Mr. Cayot points out. It is just another example of what he calls, 600-year-old injustice to the memory of Marguerite of Burgundy—an injustice he hopes to put right.

U.S. NATIONAL BOOK AWARDS

Singer, Pynchon Split Prize

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—Thomas Pynchon's novel "Gravity's Rainbow" and Isaac Bashevis Singer's collection of short stories "A Crown of Feathers" have been chosen to share the prize for fiction in this year's National Book Awards.

Formal announcement of the 25th annual awards of the National Book Committee was made tonight.

Shared awards in the book world's equivalent of the motion picture Academy Awards are not unprecedented, and this year, in addition to the award for fiction, awards were also shared in the poetry and translation categories.

The poetry award was shared by Allen Ginsberg, for his ninth book of poetry, "The Fall of America," and by Adrienne Rich for "Diving into the World."

The translation award was shared by Karen Brazier for "The Confessions of Lady Nijo," an autobiographical novel written by a 13th-century Japanese woman; by Anthony Kerrigan for his translation of Miguel de Unamuno's "The Tragic Sense of Life" and by Helen Lane for her translation of Octavio Paz's "Alternating Current."



Isaac Bashevis Singer "A Crown of Feathers."

In the category of arts and letters, the award went to Pauline Kael, the critic, for "Deeper into Movies"; in contemporary affairs, to Murray Kempton for "The Briar Patch"; in children's books, to Eleanor Cameron for "The Court of the Stone Children."

The award in science went to S.E. Luria for "Life: The Unfinished Experiment."

The award in history was won by John Clive for "Macaulay: The Shaping of the Historian," a work that was also nominated for the prize in biography.

"Malcolm Lowry," a biography by Douglas Day, was the winner in that category.

In the category of philosophy and religion philosopher Maurice Natanson took the award with "Edmond Rousset: Philosopher of Infinite Tasks."

In addition, the National Book Committee chose Vladimir Nabokov, author of "Invitation," "Pnin," "Pale Fire" and other works of fiction, to receive its National Medal of Literature.

The award, a bronze medal and \$10,000, is given annually to "a living American writer for the excellence of his or her total contribution to the world of letters."

Among previous winners are E.E. White, Robert Penn Warren, W.H. Auden and Thornton Wilder.

The award to Mr. Nabokov, who lives in Switzerland, was accepted for him by his son, Dmitri, in a ceremony Tuesday night at the New York Public Library.

PARIS NIGHTLIFE: Strongholds of French Humor

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 18 (UPI).—The disappearance of the witty revue from theaters in New York, London and Paris is lamentable. All the bright, impudent talent, it is said, is now in television.

The French extravaganza offers scenic wonders, beplumed and deplored beauties, dazzling decor, rich costumes and modish dance, but they have run out of humor.

But Parisian spirit has not evaporated though it has quit the revue boards. You will find it in the clever entertainment of several of the tiny cafe-theaters.

Have you seen and heard the droll Douby at Le Petit Casino or paid a visit to Le Café de la Gare? The flavor of Gallic mockery is in the air.

There is the Moulin Rouge of Toulouse-Lautrec's time with its habitués and with a furious cancan led by Minka. There is a movie interlude with 1914 newsreels of the war's outbreak on one screen the soldiers in training and on another the cheering boulevard crowds accompanied by Serge Gainsbourg's marching song "Eliza." Nor has the Hollywood song-and-dance epic been forgotten: A miniature imitation of Bushy Berkeley's choreography is set awhirl on a revolving platform.

A circus parade serves as a start and as a finale there is a Rio carnival with colored balloons and a shower of confetti and paper flakes. Between the production numbers stars are mimicked by female impersonators: Mae West; Regine having trouble with her personnel; Zizi Jeanmaire with her pink fans; the boogie-woogie Andrews Sisters; Marlene Dietrich before the firing squad.

A replica of Claude François sings about, and a German actor comes out to recite Hamlet's "To be, or not to be"—and does it straight. There are no dead spots or dull ones and audience participation is authentic.

Alain Bernardin, the proprietor and director of the Crazy Horse Saloon, is a Ziegfeld with a 2-by-4 stage. On its restricted performing space he has glorified not only the American girl, but those of the other nations as well. His current cast includes the Japanese Miko Miku; the British Norma Piccadilly; the Polish Ste-

la Patchouli and the Italian Rosa Fumetto, who has a tale of passion to relate in her native tongue and to enact in the most all-together, Bernardin was inventing fanciful names for his headliners long before Andy Warhol hit upon the idea.

Bernardin has also glorified the crude striptease of American burlesque into something as sophisticated as art. He has not diminished its voltage in the process, but he has refined it, lending it a Parisian tone and chic. In his revues the erotic and the comic are deftly blended. A perceptive impresario, he has engaged

ed a hilarious American clown, George Carl, whose problems with chewing-gum raise loud roars.

Not all of the latest Crazy Horse revue is new—the animated version of Les Trois Graces and Wolinski's cartoons of a hypocritical Peeping Tom having been kept from earlier editions—but all of it is first-rate entertainment. The Bernardin method of staging, lighting and musical accompaniment have been imitated from Paris to Las Vegas but his personal touch is inimitable. His hallmark is discernible on every aspect of his excellent spring revue.

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Emerson, Lake and Palmer are appearing at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on April 18 and 20 at 8 p.m. Joni Mitchell will be at the New Victoria Theatre on April 20 and 21 at 8 p.m. Cleo Laine and the John Dankworth Quartet will be at Fairfield Halls, Croydon, on April 24 at 8 p.m. At Ronnie Scott's are George Melly, John Chilton's Feetwarmers and the Ronnie Scott Trio.

BRUSSELS—Erroll Garner will give a concert at the Palais des Beaux Arts on April 26 at 8:30 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—John Mayall and his group are appearing at the Concertgebouw on April 20 at midnight. Lionel Hampton and his Orchestra will be at Eden-Hal on April 25 at 10:30 p.m.

MUNICH—Status Quo will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau on April 21 at 8 p.m.

FRANKFURT—Baden Powell will be at the Jahrhunderthalle on April 21 at 8 p.m. and Status Quo will be at the same hall on April 24 at 7 p.m.

GENEVA—French singer Barbara will appear at the Victoria Hall on April 21 at 8:30 p.m.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland—Saxophonist Dexter Gordon and the Magog group will give a jazz concert at the Grande Salle d'Epalinges on April 25 at 8:30 p.m.

PARIS—The rock group Yes will be at the Palais des Sports on April 19 at 8 p.m. A group of young composers, singers and guitarists will perform their own works this Saturday (April 19) and the following three Saturdays at 5 p.m. at L'Espace Tribouche, 3 Rue de la Boucherie. Admission is free. The Kenny Clarke Trio is at the Club St. Germain; the Delta Rhythm Boys, at L'Orée du Bois; singing Anita Tucker at the Trois Mallets; Joe Turner at the Calavados and Aaron Brickers at the Living Room.

This week the British rock group, The Who, announced its only United States appearance for this year at New York's 21,000-seat Madison Square Garden for the nights of June 10, 11, 13 and 14. Within 15 hours of the first public notice, three of the four shows were sold out.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "TSOP" by MFSL; and in Great Britain, "Seasons in the Sun" by Terry Jacks.

—FRANK VAN BRASL

Italy Police Halt Brawl in Protest At Brenner Pass

BOZENO, Italy, April 18 (Reuters).—Riot police had to break up a brawl here today between West German truck drivers and 6,000 demonstrators who blocked roads and railway lines to protest imports of meat and dairy products.

The Italians, many of them farmers, staged their demonstration at the Brenner Pass at the Austrian border. They laid wooden ties on railway lines and roads and either cut or let air out of truck tires.

After several hours police charged the demonstrators and dispersed them. The rail lines and the roads were reopened.

The demonstrators said that the imports depressed prices.

Other protesters blocked traffic from and to Switzerland for several hours at the Ponte Chiasso and Brogna border points. They eventually left peacefully.

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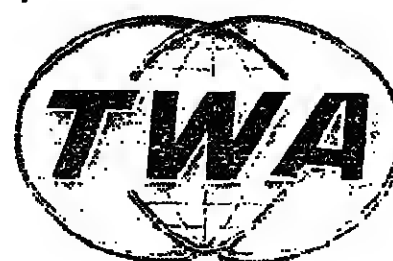
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State Accountability

Following the indictment of eight present or former Ohio National Guardsmen on criminal charges arising from the killing of four students and the wounding of nine others at Kent State University in 1970, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that civil suits can be brought against state officials, including a former governor, in connection with the same offenses. Both actions contribute to a growing acceptance of the accountability of the state for wrongs committed in the most sensitive and murky area of governmental authority: the exercise of police power to restore or maintain order when the normal processes seem to have broken down.

With respect to Kent State, the accountability is that of a state in the federal sense—a unit of the United States—as against national statutes and constitutional provisions protecting the civil rights of individuals. But in its broader implications the Kent State instance applies to every actual or potential abuse of the force that resides in government.

In the United States, resorts to force by the government against its own citizens have ranged from the armies that were mobilized to win an open Civil War, through such grimly bizarre episodes as when state troops opened fire on the mobs in New York City's Astor Place in 1849—mobs assembled to contest, on behalf of an American actor, a British actor's right to appear in Macbeth. Between 22 and 34 persons were killed on that occasion.

That the state, meaning the governmental authority having the responsibility and the available strength, has the right to use extraordinary measures to maintain law and order when both have been usurped by some other, illegal entity, cannot reasonably be contested. The point which the Kent State

shootings brought into prominence is whether such measures can be justified, after the event.

By requiring such justification, and denying that the simple issuance of a governmental order stating that an emergency exists is sufficient, the Supreme Court has posed new problems for authority and given new assurance to individuals. Already the Kent State example has had its effect—Connecticut, to cite one instance, is equipping its National Guard with batons as initial weapons in riot control. This approach would, very clearly, diminish the possibility of an abuse of police power in case of demonstrations. The question, of course, that will be raised in many law enforcement agencies is whether it will deter the kind of rioting and arson that preceded the shootings at Kent State. The public peace has its own valid claims upon the government, and those who would disturb that peace for their own purposes are often sufficiently irrational, sufficiently addicted to violence, to make it difficult to enforce those claims by the ordinary police methods that would apply in the case of ordinary public protest or assemblage.

But the Supreme Court did not rule on whether the State of Ohio was right or wrong in assuming that fatal force was required at Kent State; it has only insisted that Ohio must prove its case. And the same might apply to the methods San Francisco is using to cope with the killers who are shooting down citizens at random on its streets, or to whatever steps are taken to meet the perverse threat of the Symbionese Liberation Army. Society still has the right to protect its members, and its lawful processes, but, in the United States, at least, it must be prepared to demonstrate that it acts with all due care, rather than with all possible violence.

The Calley Case

Army Secretary Howard Callaway's reduction by half of the 30-year sentence that had been imposed on 1st Lt. William Calley for the murder in 1968 of "no less than" 23 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai would have found more ready acceptance if President Nixon had not muddled the waters surrounding this case by intervening in it three years ago when it was still under review. Secretary Callaway clearly recognizes the enormity of the crime that was committed at My Lai. What he seems to be saying now is that, with the war in Vietnam over, mercy and compassion have a proper place in mitigating the punishment previously meted out to the one man convicted in the wake of numerous atrocities. Is it too much to hope that the matter will end there, without further politically flavored intervention by the White House?

My Lai will always remain a shocking blot on the American military record. When full allowance has been made for the nature of the war in Vietnam—the fact that even women and children were often enemies carrying grenades or other weapons—there can be no justification for the slaughter of civilians merely to remove the potential menace. Secretary Callaway properly concluded in his review of the case that the acts for which Lt. Calley was convicted were "so heinous they cannot be condoned or forgotten."

It should be a matter of national chagrin that only one person responsible for this ruthless lack of consideration for human life has really been punished, although 13 men were charged in connection with the massacre and five were brought to trial. Presumably that record cannot now be changed, but at least Americans as a people can keep their thinking straight about crimes of this sort. They cannot be condoned or covered up under the pretense that they were an excusable part of a military operation without gravely tainting America's sense of values.

Unfortunately, the President's intervention in the case in the past looks in precisely that direction. Immediately after Lt. Calley was convicted by a court-martial board composed of much-decorated Vietnam veterans and originally sentenced to life imprisonment, Mr. Nixon made a great show of personally ordering the transfer of Lt. Calley from the stockade to his own private quarters, under

guard; and the President did so at a time when the proper authorities on the spot were already moving to achieve the same end. With needless fanfare, Mr. Nixon announced that he would personally review the case for the purpose of including "nonlegal, nontechnical" considerations in the final decision—which everybody knew was always something he had the right to do at an appropriate stage in the appeals process. It is impossible to avoid an implication in the White House attitude that the President was out of sympathy with the conviction or that he was seeking to exploit the outburst of popular sentiment that has been drummed up in behalf of Lt. Calley.

Since Secretary Callaway's decision to cut the Calley sentence in half now goes to the President for final review, no doubt there will be renewed demands for a pardon.

Five months after the original life sentence was given, the Army reduced the term to 30 years. The President now will once more be tempted to belittle the massacre and Lt. Calley's part in it by wiping out the consequences of the trial and sentencing. In our view, any such action would be a disservice to the cause of justice, in the face of the court-martial verdict and Secretary Callaway's present conclusions that Lt. Calley was fairly convicted and that he "should have been able to recognize the illegality of an order to kill unarmed noncombatants if he did in fact receive such an order."

Compassion has its place in every judicial proceeding. But the ends of mercy can be quite adequately served by accepting the thoughtful conclusions of the secretary of the Army and allowing the young man who committed this crime to return to society upon the granting of parole for which he will be eligible within six months. No one contends that he would be a menace. In recommending this course, Secretary Callaway is undoubtedly cognizant of the fact that the Army imposed upon this young officer at the age of 26 responsibilities for which he was grossly unprepared. Let that be recognized along with the desirability of eliminating any spirit of vindictiveness from the case. That said, we hope the White House will not pretend either that a grave offense was not committed or that it can be expunged by the flick of a pen, without grave reflections upon the standing of the United States as a civilized nation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

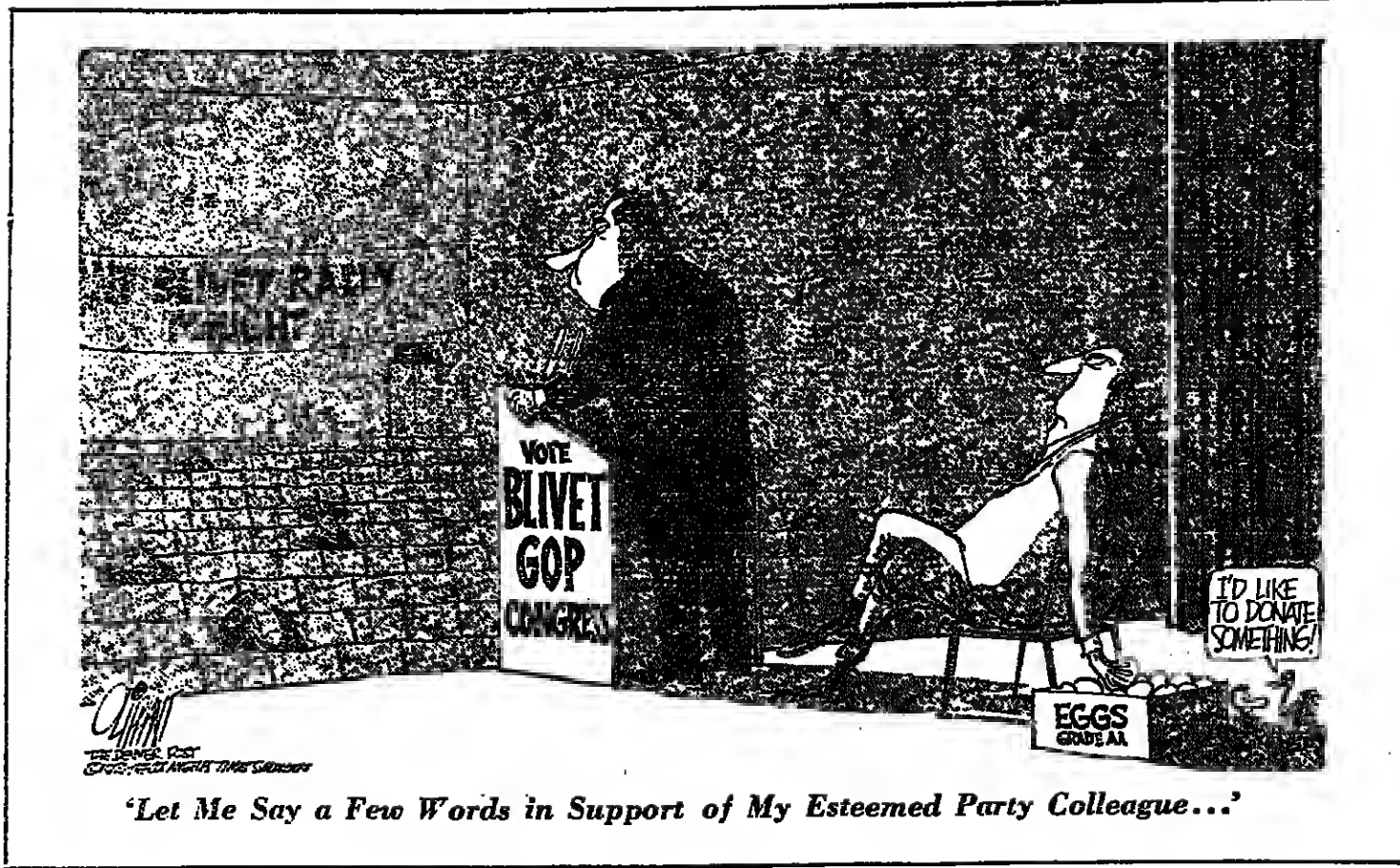
April 19, 1899

ROME—"Everyone is convinced at the Vatican that the reign of Leo XIII is drawing to a close," writes a Rome correspondent of the Herald. The question, then, that poses itself is: "Who will be the next Pope?" The choice of the next pontiff is being anxiously anticipated by the whole civilized world, but it is this very anxiety that makes a prediction difficult, seeing that such great political influences are silently at work to sway the votes from one candidate to another.

Fifty Years Ago

April 19, 1924

NEW YORK—One of the largest combines in the history of the movie industry was completed yesterday with the merger of the Metro, the Goldwyn and the Louis B. Mayer companies, headed by Marcus Loew, already known as a "Crocus" of the vaudeville world. The capital stock of the new company will be \$65 million. In addition to the big-feature productions which it now controls, the combine also owns 550 theaters in various parts of the country, including New York's "Capitol."



'Let Me Say a Few Words in Support of My Esteemed Party Colleague...'

Schlesinger and Expanding U.S. Defense Options

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—In what unquestionably is the most unusual allusion in any of the past statements of U.S. secretaries of defense, James R. Schlesinger writes in the current document now before Congress:

"We can and must become increasingly competitive with potential adversaries in a more fundamental sense. We must not be forced out of the market—on land, at sea or in the air. Eli Whitney belongs to us, not to our competitors. He, rather than the medieval craftsmen of Mont St. Michel and Chartres—however magnificent and unique their art—must once more become our model."

This is one of Schlesinger's principles for a "long haul" American policy. He adds that "we must build our peace structure on the hard facts of the international environment rather than on gossamer hopes for the imminent perfectibility of mankind."

Verbal Gloss?

Maybe this is all verbal gloss, a new secretary of defense striking his pose as they all have tried to do ever since the post was created. Schlesinger probably is the most egg-headed of all those who've had the job. What his posture statement seems to come to is—buckle down, hope for détente but be skeptical about the prospects, revamp and expand possible options for fighting a nuclear war, build new weapons systems as bargaining chips for the current SALT-2 talks with the Kremlin on strategic nuclear arms, all in order to do our damndest to see that for all the world there is "a perceived equality" of Soviet and American power.

In short, this posture statement is designed as a message to the audience: Americans, the Soviet leadership and those who run all other nations. To each he is saying: Don't sell America short. Schlesinger, chief arms controller Fred Ikle and some others have been trying to drum up a great debate over the changes this posture statement postulates. Alas, given Watergate and its attendant troubles for President Nixon, the debate in fact is confined to those few in and out of government who pay attention to the arms race and efforts to curb it. Henry Kissinger's recent failure in Moscow to win his hoped-for "conceptual breakthrough" on the SALT-2 talks does add meaning to what Schlesinger has said.

Past Alarms

There is a central problem Schlesinger is addressing. He reminds us that in the past 30 years we have had such "alarms" as the B-36, the bomber "gap," the missile "gap," MRVs and AEM deployments. Implicit, though he doesn't say so, is that all those alarms in one way or another turned out to be uncertain knowledge of what the Kremlin had in mind and/or was up to. Currently, he says, "the evidence of what they are up to is, to say the least, fragmentary and conflicting. As so often is the case, we are faced with uncertainty."

Schlesinger's answer, as in the previous cases, is to do something. So he has come up with an array of weaponry and development of existing systems that he thinks will improve the bargaining situation at SALT or (b) if SALT fails protect the United States. For the simple fact is, as most everybody seems to agree, that the Kremlin is building a huge nuclear force which could be designed "to achieve what the Soviet Union may regard, however mistakenly, as meaningful, exploitable, superiority." Exploitable, reasons Schlesinger, not in an out of the blue nuclear Pearl Harbor attack but in nuclear political blackmail. That, of course, is the way Sen. Henry M. Jackson and a good many others see it and his point of view, it seems to me, is gaining rather than losing adherents.

Nor does Schlesinger mention what was on many minds when Secretary Kissinger went to Moscow: Are the Russians trying to exploit Mr. Nixon's weakness at home? He has denied, naturally, that the President would sign

any SALT agreement adverse to American interests. But Mr. Nixon is still talking of going to Moscow in June or thereabouts, just when his impeachment is likely to be coming to a head here at home.

SALT and Détente

Presumably some years from now we will know with reasonable certainty just what the Kremlin leadership is now intending, as we now know a lot we didn't then know about the previous mysterious Russian moves. But that isn't much help now in trying to decide whether Schlesinger is right in advocating new plans, programs and hardware or whether such steps will only exacerbate the arms race.

There always has been argument as to whether arms-control measures are separable from

the general drift of Soviet-American relations. To some degree there is evidence that separability is possible but to me the record shows that a favorable political environment is the sine qua non of any meaningful arms agreement. Nobody is going to force anything down the other fellow's throat. That is why SALT-2 today seems linked to the general propositions of détente. Currently the bloom is off détente.

Whether Communist party boss Brezhnev is the captive or the boss of Defense Minister Gromyko, as has been argued elsewhere, is relevant but not central. The Soviet Union is run by men who believe, as Nikita Khrushchev put it, that ideological differences with the United States will not disappear "until the shrimp whistles." Whether they see themselves as simply working for nuclear parity ("essential equivalence") or for superiority is uncertain.

In answer to the riddle Schlesinger proposes to maintain rough parity "preferably by agreement or if necessary by unilateral action" through creation of new weapons and new modes for the use of the nuclear arsenal. And by parity he means something that the whole world will perceive as equality so that political blackmail by Moscow is impossible.

The real world, rather than that of Mont St. Michel and Chartres or of the perfectibility of mankind, is cruel, dark and uncertain. The tragedy of today is that the President of the United States has put himself in such a fix that there is unlikely to be any real American examination of what Schlesinger proposes and probably will be allowed by Congress to do.

Consider a homely example. While Americans fretted over waiting in gasoline lines this winter, farmers in India waited in lines for five days to fill a five-gallon gasoline can. They needed the fuel not for commuting or pleasure driving but to run the pumps that give their farms water.

There was not enough gasoline in India for that most urgent necessity, and the direct result of inadequate watering is now apparent. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that lack of fuel for the water pumps has cost India one million tons of its spring wheat crops.

The price of crude oil has risen so sharply that a poor country such as India simply cannot buy what it needs. There is a direct effect on food production through shortfalls of pumped water and even more significantly of fertilizer.

What has all that to do with the United States? Does it matter to Asian peasants how we live and think in America? The answer is that it matters to the point of life and death. Americans must begin to understand why.

In the short run U.S. economic

aid policies are of vital importance. What must our sense of values be, our grasp of the real problems of humanity, when this year the United States is spending more than 10 times as much on South Vietnam (population: 19 million) as on India, Pakistan and Bangladesh combined (population: 711 million)?

Even to begin talking about world action on food and resources, Mr. Kissinger has had to overcome tough opposition from the Treasury and Agriculture Departments on the narrowest commercial grounds. Secretary of Agriculture Butts tours Japan and Taiwan to view good dollar customers for American farm products, but he does not get to South Asia.

But America is connected with the needs of the world in a deeper sense. Stability, even survival, will not be possible for hundreds of millions of people if Americans continue relentlessly to pursue super-affluence.

If the United States eats and uses and burns so much of the world's resources on an ever-increasing scale, then the supply for others is likely to be shorter and dearer. Certainly in oil, the crucial commodity now, America could have a much more potent influence toward deflating the wild prices by curbing its own huge demand growth prospect than by talking at the UN.

Not Charity

These are requirements not of charity but of wise self-interest. It would not be much of a future to defend a fortress of affluence in a hungry world.

For a while this winter, William Simon, as federal energy "czar," talked of making permanent changes in the U.S. lifestyle, moving Americans from a habit of waste to one of conservation. But all that has been forgotten in the pell-mell rush for normalcy, meaning exploitation.

Kissinger's speeches will not count for much while America has a President who tells the Seafarers Union, as Nixon did last November, that America uses 30 percent of the world's energy and "that isn't bad; that is good. That means we are the richest, strongest people in the world... May it always be that way."

Even so, the Euphrates dam is a powerful commitment to the future. It offers Syria a place in the Arab world. It can give the regime of President Hafez al-Assad a peaceful reason for being.

A government with that kind of achievement to its credit can afford to put aside intransigent nationalism and constant squabbling with the Arab states and Israel. The Euphrates dam, in other words, is a Syrian stake in peace—a sign that Henry Kissinger's efforts to promote a settlement here in the Near East may bear fruit.

Syria Pinning Hopes on Its Own 'Aswan'

By Joseph Kraft

TABQA, Syria.—A hundred miles due east of Aleppo, out of a plain as flat and empty as anything in the Dakotas, there suddenly looms up what looks like a New York City housing project. The cluster of five-story brick buildings is a new town which houses some 60,000 persons working at a place called Tabqa.

The Euphrates dam expresses a hope for the future which may make it possible for Syria to put aside 25 years of intense Arab nationalism in favor of more benign policies. The project is Syria's Aswan.

Physically, to be sure, the Euphrates dam does not compare to the Egyptian project. It is only a fraction as high, and not nearly as long or wide. It will generate less than one-tenth the electricity.

But by Syrian standards the project is gigantic. It will eventually produce 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year—three times the current Syrian production. It will irrigate more than 1.5 million acres of land, perhaps 10 percent more than is already under cultivation in this country.

Suits Needs

The emphasis on agriculture suits perfectly Syria's needs and opportunities. The northern half of this country is potentially one of the richest producing areas in the world. The parts irrigated by the Euphrates River around the towns of Hama and Hama look like the best farming areas of Iowa and Illinois.

The climate and soil, moreover, are right for the growing of cash crops whose value is mounting on world markets. Some of the best cotton in the world comes from Syria. Wheat, vegetables and fruits are also abundant. This country has rich phosphate deposits suitable for fertilizer production. Livestock is a distinct possibility.

Syria's big hang-up has been the weather. Drought is frequent, and it cuts production severely, as witness wild swings in Syrian grain production.

In 1972, a good year for example, grain production was 13 million tons. But last year drought cut the crop to under 600,000 tons. In 1969, another good year, production was at a million tons. The next year it dropped to 625,000 tons.

These fluctuations affect the whole character of Syrian life. They give prosperity a roller-coaster quality, and cause a constant going and coming in the countryside. They make a country which could be self-sufficient heavily dependent on outside assistance.

The dam should change that. The stored water will be available on a regular basis, thus ending this country's vulnerability to nature. With water assured, Syria should be able to achieve a modest but solid prosperity as a small agricultural country selling on the world market.

To be sure, a cost is being paid for the Euphrates dam. Some 70,000 people who used to farm in this area of the river basin have been displaced in what evidently are less than ideal conditions. The construction, before it is finished later this year, will have taken up seven years of hard work.

An estimated \$400 million—or about 15 percent of this country's annual production—will have been spent on the project. Much of the debt is due the Soviet Union which supplies the capital equipment and the technical experts.

Socialist Rhetoric

The whole project, moreover, is suffused with the rhetoric of socialism. Current schemes for development of the new land by stress on state farms and collectives. So it is not clear that Syria's private farmers, who have proved their productive capacity in the past, will be able to do their number.

Even so, the Euphrates dam is a powerful commitment to the future. It offers Syria a place in the Arab world. It can give the regime of President Hafez al-Assad a peaceful reason for being.

A government with that kind of achievement to its credit can afford to put aside intransigent nationalism and constant squabbling with the Arab states and Israel. The Euphrates dam, in other words, is a Syrian stake in peace—a sign that Henry Kissinger's efforts to promote a settlement here in the Near East may bear fruit.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. 20 capital, \$2,500,000 F.
R.C. Paris No. 13 2112 21 Rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris, France
Tel.: 333-36-30 Telex: 235 550 Herald Paris Cables: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
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PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1974

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Arab Oil Expert Warns
Production Will Be Cut

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Some major oil-producing countries will cut or later significantly curtail oil production in 1974, an Arab oil expert warned today.

The warning came from Abderrahman Khene, secretary general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) who was speaking at an international conference on oil in London.

Khene said the production would be ordered by Kuwait and Libya which have already cut their production to a certain extent. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Total oil output of these countries is 15 million barrels a day, he said, or about half of the OPEC production. Mr. Khene noted that these five countries all have

oil incomes far in excess of what they can absorb and their surpluses are creating serious financial problems for themselves as well as the rest of the world, Mr. Khene said.

He noted that an increase in production by 8 percent a year for all OPEC countries would give them a life of 50 years, assuming that reserves were increased by 8 percent a year.

However, if production increases 12 percent a year, reserves would last only 17 years before production started to fall sharply, Mr. Khene said. OPEC production in 1973 increased by more than 13 percent over 1972 despite the cuts made by the Arab oil states in the fourth quarter.

At the same time, Mr. Khene doubted the reserves of OPEC



Abderrahman Khene

reserves grow by 8 percent in 1973.

These figures form the basis of his belief that sooner rather than later most OPEC countries will adopt a policy of conservation of their oil reserves, he said.

Bonn Calls for International Probe of Profits

U.K. Oil Firm's Earnings Rise 102%

LONDON, April 18.—British Petroleum Co. reported today that net profits rose by 102 percent last year.

The company said net earnings totaled 145.2 million compared with the 72.4 million reported in 1972. Sales rose to 54,553 million from the previous year's 53,485 million.

British Petroleum declared a dividend of 7.54 pence, making the total for

the year equivalent to 17.8 pence up from 15 pence.

James Lunsden, chairman of British Petroleum, said that prospects are encouraging but he declined to give a forecast for the year because of the political and economic uncertainties facing the oil industry.

Assistant managing director Desmond Dreghda reported, meanwhile, that about 5300 million is needed for development of North Sea Block 3, where the

main part of the Nuanetsi field is located. Block 3 is being exploited by British Petroleum and its partners.

He said the life of the Nuanetsi field will be 15 to 20 years and added that British Petroleum Co. that the size of the field is similar to the Forties field.

Mr. Dreghda said no firm decisions on the method of financing development costs of the Nuanetsi field have been made, but it will probably be done through the same method used by British Petroleum in the Forties field—bank financing.

Bonn Urges Probe

BONN, April 18 (Reuters).—West Germany is seeking the cooperation of Britain, France and the United States in a tax probe to find out what profits the major international oil companies made during the energy crisis.

A Finance Ministry spokesman today said West Germany proposed that the three countries cooperate with it in investigating the way the big oil companies are taxed.

The probe, an extension of combined work on international tax problems already undertaken by the four countries, would be designed to combat tax evasion by such means as transferring funds.

Altogether West Germany wants to establish what profits the oil concerns made during the energy crisis, the spokesman added.

U.S. Reports GNP Declines by 5.8 Percent

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The nation's total output of goods and services dropped in the first quarter of this year by the largest amount since the recession of 1958, the Commerce Department reported today. The decline was at an annual rate of 5.8 percent.

Figures on the gross national product also confirmed earlier evidence that the rate of inflation worsened in the first quarter despite the drop in output. The price index for the entire GNP rose at a rate of 10.6 percent in the first three months, the steepest inflation since 1951 during the Korean War.

Both private and government economists generally forecast that total production will level off—meaning little or no further decline—in the current second quarter and will be rising with uncertain vigor in the second half of the year.

The oil shortage was a major factor in the first quarter decline, particularly its impact on sales and production of automobiles. Another important element was a drop in housing construction, reflecting the steep decline in new housing starts that began in mid-1973 but has since leveled off.

Gary Steers, acting chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said in a

statement, "In our view most of the output decrease is now behind us and we anticipate rising total production by midyear, led by automobiles."

Sidney Jones, assistant secretary of commerce for economic affairs, told reporters he too still looked for a "flat" second quarter but he said he was more "guarded" than before on the outlook for a brisk recovery in the second half.

Mr. Jones stressed "flatness" in the first quarter in sectors of the economy not directly affected by the energy shortage, such as consumer purchases of nondurable goods and business investment in plant and equipment. While dollar figures in

these areas rose, "real" purchases were slightly lower than in the first quarter of 1973.

These sectors will have to rebound apart from the expected improvement in autos and housing—"If we are to get the economic strength we want," Mr. Jones said.

The dollar figure for the GNP in the first quarter was an annual rate of \$1,344 billion, up \$14.3 billion from the fourth quarter. But after adjusting for higher prices, the GNP declined by \$18.8 billion.

Mr. Steers also said, "We do not believe that the underlying inflationary situation is as severe as suggested by the first-quarter inflation rate."

In a separate report today the Commerce Department revised downward slightly the rate of corporate profits in the fourth quarter of last year. Pre-tax earnings are now put at a rate of \$127.4 billion, compared with the earlier estimate of \$128.1 billion. Profits after tax were revised to \$71.8 billion from \$72 billion.

The report showed that the strong rise of profits ceased after the second quarter of last year, though for the year as a whole pre-tax profits were up 29 percent from 1972.

The GNP report disclosed that the steep rate of inflation had finally reached the point of overtaking total incomes.

Pennsy Fraud Charges Said to Be Readied

By Michael C. Jensen

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Fraud charges arising out of the spectacular financial collapse of the Penn Central company nearly four years ago are being considered by the Securities and Exchange Commission, according to well informed government sources, who add that action in the case is imminent.

The sources did not specify which companies or individuals might be charged but said the central parties in the commission's investigation included Penn Central; David Bevan, formerly the company's chief financial officer, and Goldman Sachs & Co., a New York investment banking house.

Although a large number of private lawsuits have been brought in the wake of the collapse of the Penn Central company, the holding company, whose principal subsidiary is Penn Central Transportation Co., filed for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act on June 21, 1970.

No Charges Filed

No federal charges have been filed in the case other than a minor administrative action against one of the railroad's real estate subsidiaries. The Philadelphia district attorney, Emmett Fitzpatrick, announced last month that he was dropping a fraud prosecution that had been brought in 1972 against Mr. Bevan and a former associate.

The Penn Central case is considered one of the most important brought by the commission in recent years. It has been in preparation since 1970, and economic



David Bevan

issues several important principles of securities law, including misuse of inside information, the responsibilities of corporate directors and the issuance of commercial paper.

An SEC staff investigation into the Penn Central collapse, the largest bankruptcy in U.S. history, was completed almost two years ago after one of the most exhaustive studies that the commission had ever conducted. The report of the investigation was made public in August 1972, and transmitted to Congress at the time.

The commission's investigation of the financial collapse of the railroad included a study of the securities trades of more than 80 of the company's officers and directors while the price of Penn Central stock was plunging from

a high of \$58.50 in July 1968 to a low of \$10 in June 1970 just before the bankruptcy.

At the Verdict

A stunning example of such a "bailout" was the SEC said in its study "is that conducted by David Bevan who was at the vortex of the Penn Central's machinations and who sold 15,000 shares of Penn Central stock in the first half of 1968, at prices ranging between \$50 and \$65 paying off a \$650,000 'stock option' loan and managing to keep his personal fortune virtually intact."

Mr. Bevan has denied any wrongdoing in the sale. Nearly two years ago, William Casey, who was then the chairman of the SEC and now is president of the Export-Import Bank said that sales of Penn Central stock based on inside information "might involve violations of existing law."

Goldman Sachs was brought into the investigation because it sold the Penn Central's short-term commercial paper during the period immediately preceding the railroad's bankruptcy. At the time of the collapse, Goldman Sachs' customers were holding about \$2 million worth of the railroad's commercial paper, although the investment house itself held none.

A Commerce Department report that real gross national product fell 5.8 percent in the first quarter was in line with recent estimates by government and many private economists and as a result had no impact on stock market trading.

Markets Closed

Trading on the Paris stock exchange and the gold and foreign exchange markets remained suspended yesterday because of the continuing labor dispute.

Profit Reports
Help to Boost
Stock PricesBut Interest Rates
Still Seen a Curb

NEW YORK, April 18 (Reuters).—Bolstered partly by what analysts described as "some very sensational" quarterly earnings reports by businesses, prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored their third consecutive advance today.

But turnover was light, suggesting that many investors were waiting for a clear sign that short-term interest rates have peaked.

Gabriel Hauge, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., said in London that the present U.S. prime rate range of between 10 and 10.5 percent appears to be "reaching for the peak" of short-term interest rates.

Leif Olsen, chief economist of First National City Bank, reiterated in an interview that the trend of short-term rates is downward.

But he said that the downturn may not necessarily begin now or even next week. "Short-term rates conceivably could creep up a little more before turning downward," he said.

However, he still believes that the bank's recent prediction for sharply lower short-term rates by late summer is on target.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 2.51 to 869.52 while the more broadly based NYSE common stock index rose about 0.21 to 50.65. Advances outnumbered declines by around 50 issues.

Turnover was 12.47 million shares, down from 14.03 million yesterday.

A Commerce Department report that real gross national product fell 5.8 percent in the first quarter was in line with recent estimates by government and many private economists and as a result had no impact on stock market trading.

Colonial Penn group and Williams Cos., among the volume leaders, rose more than a point each.

Less-active Du Pont gained 1 to 177 1/2 among the chemicals. Stocks posted fractional gains but motors eased.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index added 0.37 to 34.82.

Company Reports

Allegheny Ludlum		Singer	
First Quarter	1974 1973	First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	227.1 185.6	Revenue (millions)	661.1 516.6
Profits (millions)	11.25 7.92	Profits (millions)	16.7 20.9
Per Share	0.34 0.25	Per Share	0.31 0.18

Aluminum Co. of America		Stauffer Chemical	
First Quarter	1974 1973	First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	660.7 501.1	Revenue (millions)	323.0 172.2
Profits (millions)	45.33 21.09	Profits (millions)	25.5 16.4
Per Share	1.33 0.63	Per Share	2.60 1.67

Clark Equipment		St. Regis	
First Quarter	1974 1973	First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	319.4 264.3	Revenue (millions)	318.2 268.97
Profits (millions)	12.7 14.3	Profits (millions)	15.49 12.84
Per Share	0.24 0.16	Per Share	0.72 0.56

Commonwealth Edison		Time	
First Quarter	1974 1973	First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	335.7 304.5	Revenue (millions)	178.3 132.9
Profits (millions)	29.1 40.1	Profits (millions)	10.37 8.37
Per Share	0.76 0.80	Per Share	1.01 0.82

Diamond Shamrock		Union Carbide	
First Quarter	1974 1973	First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	205.1 146.9	Revenue (millions)	208.6 171.5
Profits (millions)	20.81 9.69	Profits (millions)	18.1 13.2
Per Share	1.26 0.61	Per Share	1.30 0.81

FMC		U.S. Industries	
First Quarter	1974 1973	First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	477.2 385.1	Revenue (millions)	1,108.0 908.5
Profits (millions)	22.1 18.6	Profits (millions)	94.1 66.3
Per Share	0.63 0.51	Per Share	1.84 1.00

GAP		Weyerhaeuser	
First Quarter	1974 1973	First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	218.7 192.5	Revenue (millions)	388.8 409.16
Profits (millions)	4.97 5.74	Profits (millions)	16.78 19.12
Per Share	0.37 0.35	Per Share	0.50 0.53

Georgia-Pacific		White Motor	
First Quarter	1974 1973	First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	261.8 217.8	Revenue (millions)	329.7 274.6
Profits (millions)	42.04 26.54	Profits (millions)	6.12 4.44
Per Share	0.78 0.67	Per Share	0.71 0.51

Gillie		W. R. Grace	
First Quarter	1974 1973	First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	285.5 231.9	Revenue (millions)	542.1 618.0
Profits (millions)	23.7 20.6	Profits (millions)	26.91 11.38
Per Share	0.73 0.70	Per Share	0.85 0.38

Hercules			
First Quarter	1974 1973		
Revenue (millions)	231.9 263.7		
Profits (millions)	25.7 20.5		
Per Share	0.63 0.48		

Inland Steel			
First Quarter	1974 1973		
Revenue (millions)	242.0 430.8		
Profits (millions)	20.32 12.38		
Per Share	1.63 1.02		

Int. Nickel Co. of Canada			
First Quarter	1974 1973		
Revenue (millions)	233.4 232.5		
Profits (millions)	75.2 36.1		
Per Share	1.01 0.48		

Leaseway Transportation			
First Quarter	1974 1973		
Revenue (millions)	108.61 99.2		
Profits (millions)	2.11 3.42		
Per Share	0.30 0.49		

North American Phillips			
First Quarter	1974 1973		
Revenue (millions)	189.85 163.16		
Profits (millions)	6.82 6.32		
Per Share	0.65 0.72		

Oils Elevator			
First Quarter	1974 1973		
Revenue (millions)	201.35 163.25		
Profits (millions)	8.82 1.79		
Per Share	1.10 0.97		

Philadelphia Electric			
First Quarter	1974 1973		
Revenue (millions)	217.9 194.6		
Profits (millions)	22.07 33.6		
Per Share	0.34 0.62		

Safety Stores			
First Quarter	1974 1973		
Revenue (millions)	1,730.37 1,468.87		
Profits (millions)	24.37 16.01		
Per Share	0.94 0.70		

SCM			
First Quarter	1974 1973		
Revenue (millions)	308.6 246.6		
Profits (millions)	7.56 3.46		
Per Share	0.92 0.32		
Per Share (diluted)	0.77 0.37		

Sipe Metals			
First Quarter	1974 1973		
Revenue (millions)	886.0 715.5		
Profits (millions)	18.3 12.5		
Per Share	2.07 1.37		
Per Share (diluted)	1.84 1.32		

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First Quarter	1974 1973		
Revenue (millions)	328.0 248.0		
Profits (millions)	47.0 28.6		
Per Share	0.99 0.49		

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EUROPEAN PROPERTY THE BRITISH INFLUENCE

THE PROPERTY FINANCING SCENE IN EUROPE

By Brian James, Senior Partner—Herring Daw.

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The fledgling property man is taught that location is the name of the game. As he matures, he finds that even a development situated in a prime location can fail to produce a prime return because the finance has not been advantageously arranged.

The great property companies in the United Kingdom were founded in the 1950s on long-term cheap fixed interest money from the finance companies. These benevolent and somewhat semiofficial giants awoke in the next decade to both the profits that these they had backed were making and the incipient dangers of inflation.

Ever since, the institutions have continued to support and befriended the developer but on terms requiring a more equal share of the risk and the reward.

Toward the end of the 1960s, the property company lemmings started their run over the white cliffs of Dover, driven to the Continent by increasing competition at home, impatient Europeans, and a search for a higher return on capital and different baskets for their property eggs.

Brussels, with its archaic planning system, burgeoning bureaucracy and, above all, a plentiful supply of comparative cheap long-term fixed interest money from the mortgage banks, proved an ideal training ground. Here, as elsewhere, the banks and insurance companies were happy to lend up to 100% of the total development costs required by mortgage and guaranteed by the UK parent company of the fixed interest.

The cost of fixed interest money in Belgium has steadily risen from around 7.5% to today's level of 10.5%, but it is still possible to borrow for 25 to 30 years at a fixed rate although demands for equity participation and periodic review of rates are now being encountered.

Another alternative available to foreign investors in the UK is the system of emphyteusis leasing, or "hire purchase," under which the borrower has the option of acquiring the property over varying terms of years at various rates which are indexed.

A number of the UK institutions have purchased investments in Belgium on the traditional English basis—language being an attractive non-obstacle. There is a growing number of European institutions, especially Dutch and German, that are prepared to purchase created investments not only in their native pastures but also in the other EEC countries. As these European institutions become accustomed to purchasing property investments it may well be that they will create their own forms of sophistication to rival those of the British.

The equity markets in Europe are considerably smaller than in the United Kingdom and once the European institutions become accustomed to property investments and their benefits, then in due course we may see them rivaling the English—perhaps even in the UK.

Holland, where again the language barrier fades, also boasts property-oriented banks, institutions and even pension funds. A certain amount of justifiable xenophobia has not prevented considerable and continuing property investment, as shown by British Land's recent major purchase of investment properties, apparently 100% financed long term.

France offers different problems, with banks inclined very much toward short and medium term lending and developing as principals, while the insurance companies are only gradually changing their restrictive attitude toward property investment. The Bank of France is as sensitive to the economic dangers of large inflows of capital as it is to large foreign borrowings on the home market and its regulations and requirements can alter from month to month. Currently no

internal borrowing is permitted to foreign investors. It is still possible to borrow French francs on the international market for short periods of time but interest rates are prohibitive at around 18%.

Developers, flushed with success in these first ports of call, were again forced by competition into hitherto less attractive fields. Germany, with banks virtually controlling the real estate market and investment yields (at 4-5%) even closer to the UK's market, has been investigated. While many deals have been looked at and talked about, relatively few have been acquired by English developers.

There is a strong local market which in many instances is more than capable of outbidding the foreigners. Currently there is a limited amount of commercial bank mortgage money for terms of up to 25 years fully amortizing with interest rate reviews every 5 years, giving an initial rate of around 11.25%. The cost of this money is now relatively close to that of Euromark.

The entry of Denmark into the EEC has prompted the raising of restrictions regarding foreign investment there and a number of developers have acquired schemes in Copenhagen. There is no established institutional market and the general approach to property investment is relatively unsophisticated. Mortgage monies are available from local banks at a cost of around 11%.

There is ample supply of local short-term finance and the foreign banks, especially those from North America, have ample funds for short-term finance for established developers. Outside the EEC, Spain, for example, represents enormous funding difficulties. The brave few already involved reckon that the growth prospects from the low base made Spain an attractive if prickly tree to climb.

Apart from local money in Spain there is, of course, the choice of Eurocurrency, convertible pesetas and an ever growing list of new financial cocktails. The major problem is

the exchange risk and the currency forecasting ability of the borrower's banker becomes paramount. Even with the vast Arab surplus being recirculated, the pressure on the Euro-markets from capital-hungry countries and corporations is likely to be intense over the coming years and the criteria by which British companies (especially property ones) are judged overseas, likewise more severe.

In Spain there is always a continuing problem of the foreign investor or developer being unable to remit profits or surplus cash flows. There are certainly ways whereby the ingenious can overcome these problems, but it is a further risk which must not be ignored.

Italy, surprisingly, has an established institutional market, with local insurance companies bidding keenly for completed office developments in and around Milan at rates comparable to those in the UK. Few foreign developers have undertaken commercial projects in Italy principally because of the complications and the political and economic uncertainties. As competition becomes more fierce in the other European countries it must remain likely that very few will be tempted into this market.

Spain and France have perhaps the greatest problems from a long term funding point of view with a security of long term mortgages and purchasers for completed developments. It is fairly safe to say the indigenous banks, insurance companies and pension funds will become alive to the attractions of long term property investment over the next decade but until then the developers are left with the need to re-finance at short term intervals.

The impact of the UK institutions throughout Europe has so far been limited by the relatively minimal amounts of premium income generated locally and the "21 million per project annum" limit on exports of capital from the UK. A fresh condition in-

duced in the British Budget on March 28th appears to make it obligatory that all finance for overseas investment must be raised overseas, with a high across-the-board cost of borrowing tending to place all investors in an unacceptable deficit financing situation. Indeed, companies such as Commercial Union Norwich Union and Equitable Life have already shown a preference for development as opposed to investment situations.

The much heralded pension fund property unit trust division has turned into something of a damp squib, though exceedingly rarely it would seem, from Aon Life whose purchase of the TSB Madrid for 27.5 million aroused considerable Belgian interest. The percentage that most funds have felt able to allocate for European investment effectively disqualifies them from anything but secondary office and industrial investments.

The problem is the overall hardening of investment yields with prime rates for office dropping to 6-7% in Brussels and Paris. In the current UK market there are excellent investments now available at comparatively similar rates. The uncertainties of Continental investment, notably the tenant-oriented occupational leases, must be weighed against the cloudy political climate in the United Kingdom.

Of one thing I am convinced. The UK property industry, in order to expand and diversify, will strive to continue its highly professional and expert penetration into Europe.

However, because of the collapse of the property market in the UK, European bankers are becoming increasingly wary of the strength of security which British property company borrowers are offering. This, together with the virtual withdrawal of British institutions as a result of the Wilson Government's anti-property measures or fears thereof, will make the financing of this penetration increasingly difficult.



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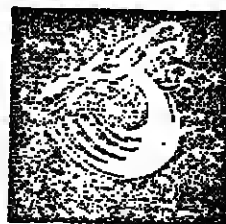
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هكذا عن الأصل

THE ROLE OF THE AGENT

By J.A.D. Croft, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.S., Partner—Richard Ellis.

One factor more than anything else probably explains the remarkable penetration of European property markets by the British property industry in general and the estate agents in particular. Although it is common in Britain for estate agents to act as brokers between the parties to a property transaction, more normally their role is that of an agent. This means being the representative of only one of the parties to a transaction. As such, a large segment of their business comprises advising clients who, in turn, rely upon them for appraisal and consultancy work in addition to the normal commercial activity of putting a deal together.

With the large captive clientele presented by the expanding prop-

erty business in Britain in the early 1960s, the larger London estate agencies, who were by then very development orientated, could look with confidence for development opportunities almost anywhere knowing that if a project was good they had a client prepared to retain them.

Unlike their American counterparts, most British agents, whether in the housing field or the more limited number that dealt with the business and commercial property market, have traditionally provided a full range of services on all matters concerned with real property. These include principally valuation (or appraisal), leasing, management, development and investment consultancy as well as technical

building maintenance and architectural services. Far from separating the distinctive roles of broker and valuer, the view has been that it is essential to be actively involved in the market place to be able to interpret and advise on values.

A large number of British estate agents, although by no means all, are qualified as members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, a professional body of similar standing to the Accountancy Institutions, that issues its own diplomas only after a fairly rigorous three-year educational course followed by a minimum period of practical experience in an approved office.

With the background of this professional training and the range of services provided, particularly by the larger firms of estate agents who counted among their full time retaining clients, the major banks and financial institutions who looked to them for professional valuation advice, many felt capable of extending their services almost anywhere. Europe, being close, and forming an expanding Economic Community was an obvious field.

European property markets were traditionally orientated towards owner-occupation. Most businesses owned rather than leased their premises and this situation reflected continental capital markets where long-term money of any sort was just not available for lending on or investing in real property.

The proposed British membership of the Community in the early 1960s spurred on a few of the larger firms of London agents to investigate the opportunities primarily available in the Community and primarily those offered by development possibilities.

Initially three or four of the larger estate agencies opened up offices in Brussels, but with negotiations of British entry into the E.E.C. failing and the foreign investment curb imposed by Britain as a result of her economic difficulties, relatively little activity took place. The firms that had established themselves set about consolidating their position in local markets and with some degree of success. Given that most commercial accommodation was normally sold, there was no real competition from local agents in the leasing market. This market was rapidly developing in Brussels following the growth of the Common Market and the influx of foreign firms into the city. These original players were well placed to take advantage of the opportunities arising again once British membership of the E.E.C. looked like becoming a reality in 1969/70.

Given their range of activities it is easy to see why Europe was so attractive to British estate agents. Commission and fee scales throughout Europe were, and are still, generally higher than those applicable in the United Kingdom. To all intents and purposes there was no competition from local estate agents and the different method of working meant that local agents who introduced properties for sale were easily catered for and generally dropped out of the picture after acquisition. Most European economies were expanding rather faster than

Britain's giving greater potential demand for office space to let, a trend given added impetus by the increasing awareness of European firms of the advantages of renting. There was thus every incentive for British agents to perform the traditional brokerage role of producing sites suitable for development knowing that the range of services they provided would be called upon at all stages of the project through to the leasing and management.

Successful operations along these lines have taken the larger agency firms a long way into Europe, a few of them having five or six branches across the continent. The greater proportion of property acquisitions made by British companies both for development and investment, and estimated at some £1,500 million was initiated and is being carried through by a few London based firms.

Feasibility studies prepared by them aided where they did not actively procure the necessary finance, usually by way of medium-term borrowings through the Euro-dollar market. These activities have now taken the larger firms fully into local markets and they can now count among their clients, who are using more and more of their advisory services, some of the larger European companies.

How then may the role of the estate agent be summarised? Basically, the original agents established in Europe acted as a catalyst in opening up a property market of a type that did not exist before.

This involved creating a wholly new investment market which provided both a media for investment funds and incidentally provided space to rent for firms not wishing to buy—a facility not generally available beforehand. These activities coincided with increasing inflation rates and the rush to invest in property as a hedge against this situation enabled them to use their skills in new markets where little or no expertise existed.

For the future, however, their very success poses problems. The rapid growth of British investment has been followed by impending accommodation surpluses, governmental controls and credit squeezes. Many U.K. developers are rumoured to be in trouble, caught between extremely high interest rates on the one hand and unfinished and therefore unsaleable schemes on the other. Foreign exchange control measures just announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot help the newly emerged investment market and the outlook at best is unclear.

As far as the agents themselves are concerned, it is probably fair to say that there is a sharp distinction between those long established firms who have built up local business connections, and have a secure business base, and the other, newer, firms who have not had time to do so. The outlook for this latter group must be doubtful insofar as the former are concerned. In most cases due to the relative uniqueness of their services and the roles they fulfil, their future would seem now to be reasonably assured.

CONSOLIDATION FOLLOWED BY SELECTIVE INVESTMENT EXPANSION

By Julian E. Markham, F.S.V.A. Chairman—Reamhurst Properties Limited.

The last few years have seen tremendous expansion of investment, development and pure speculation in the European real estate market. Companies and individuals who saw the achievements of the pioneering British property companies jumped on the bandwagon. This heightened competition and increased expertise. In those heady days of bull markets not everyone realised that unless basic investing principles were observed, great problems would arise when the market took its unavoidable cyclical curve downward in the future. In the present atmosphere of unprecedented inflation, downward movements of the graph cause greater pressures than ever before.

The continuing uncertainty during the last few months has aggravated an already difficult situation. Under the last British Government, details were being awaited of new development gains tax proposals, the intention to disallow finance charges on developments against other property income and proposed legislation giving power to the Ministry to take over management of buildings which had been completed and not substantially let within two years. The general election introduced a Socialist Government with the already announced intention to nationalise land and freeze residential rents.

It has been a period of general elections in Belgium, governmental reorganization in Italy, France and Denmark and some local elections in Germany, where a reversal of the usual political pattern has been seen in the Hamburg area. The Netherlands have now formed a coalition government after months of being unable to do so. During the period Holland has introduced a development levy to become operative at the end of the year. They have also introduced a restriction on the amount of indexation which can be applied to rents after January 1974. The Belgian Parliament is discussing proposals to tax new office buildings in the Brussels conglomeration.

It seems surprising therefore that criticism is raised against words of caution regarding overseas investment. The criteria are quite clear—invest based on sound principles and a thorough knowledge.

The need to properly invest in an area should be apparent. No professional in the United Kingdom would consider investment of huge sums of money without proper consideration. This is even considered necessary despite the long knowledge and expertise in the home market.

It is therefore necessary to have professional advice and, although there are many excellent local agents, there are also many who are unknowledgeable and merely ambitious business men seeing opportunities of projects for expansion-minded British companies. The strain on management is therefore intense be-

cause British property men feel local advice must be checked at every stage, especially due to short experience of letting space as opposed to selling.

It should have been obvious that no country would forever accept the purchase of its most important land areas without its populace being made aware either directly or by political references for vote-catching purposes. Thus chauvinism or nationalism is raised on bases which accord nowadays with the trend against so-called property speculation. The majority of the largest profit takers were locals rather than the British developers. It remains a basic fact that the largest amount of profit is usually attached to the bare land with permission for building and most developers work on a narrow margin and extremely high risk, having already paid the extra development value to the land seller.

One must remain absolutely in favour of British investment overseas. It is obvious that such a vast market should be properly developed and UK expertise can be harnessed for the good of the country concerned, which obviously wishes to see properties developed to maximum efficiency. This also improves activity in the market and the general sophistication.

This is now a period not only of consolidation but of court- ing most Bankers to take a view of long term property investment rather than short term banking. It is a time when it is necessary to openly discuss with the financial institutions the paradox of accepting that the best hedge against inflation is property whilst they at the same time question committing finance to real estate. Financiers must look at values over the normal timespan of property investment and not at the shorter timespan of this moment.

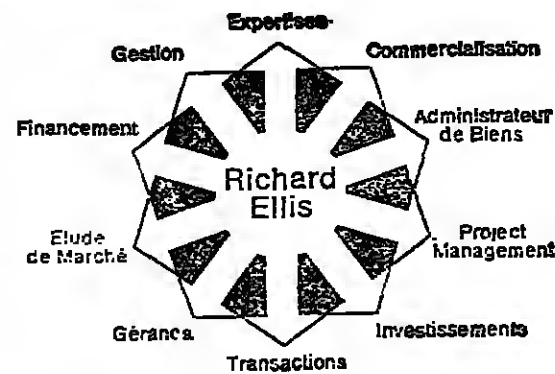
Since many investors have been seeking capital appreciation the amount of cash flow deficit is therefore a question of degree. However, due to finance rates and anti-inflation programmes, further pressures have been placed on the Banks who, in some cases, have withdrawn finance or refused to extend credit lines, thus forcing investors either to sell or refinance. This has also led developer investors to fear the financial market to which they have become vulnerable.

The greatest opportunities exist when the market is at low ebb and the axiom 'buy at the bottom, sell at the top' remains as true as ever; in the case of real estate, with today's inflation it is difficult to accept that property values are ever at the top since the average median will continue to rise over the long term period.

The future is bright for the experts who should consolidate their entrenched position by further selective investment in a vast market.



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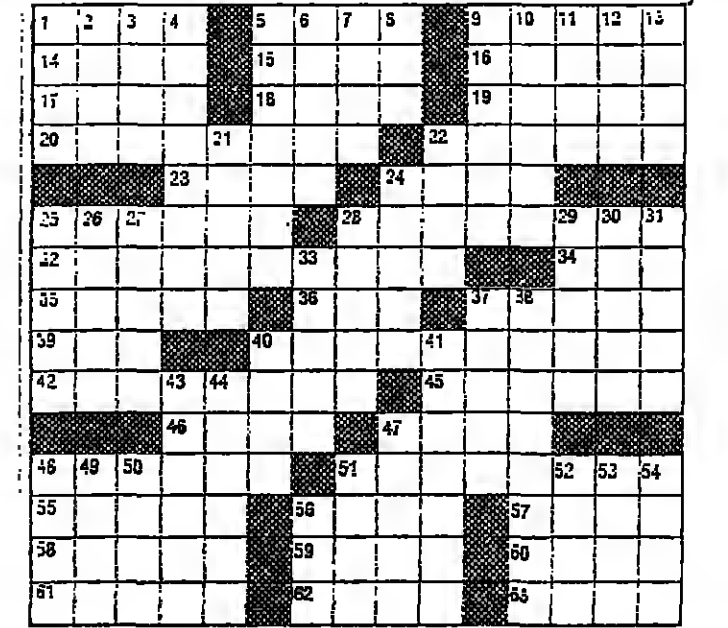
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Crossword

- By Will Weng
- ACROSS
- 1 Village
 - 5 Last
 - 9 Bank-holiday money
 - 14 Employer
 - 15 podrida
 - 16 Tropical
 - 17 American animal
 - 18 Regarding
 - 19 Rapier
 - 20 Of a grain
 - 21 Arguer's goal
 - 22 Modern affliction
 - 23 Slips
 - 24 Dads' associates
 - 25 Shore bird
 - 26 Actor's jury
 - 27 Famous saloon
 - 28 Long time
 - 29 Search as a suspect
 - 30 Behave
 - 31 Irrationally
 - 32 Caesar's "hall"
 - 33 Famed mural
 - 34 Under-the-window routine
 - 35 "It" (Porter song)
 - 36 Verde
- DOWN
- 1 purpose (having two uses)
 - 2 Pelion's companion
 - 3 Soaks (flax)
 - 4 Defends
 - 5 Looks for
 - 6 Then: Fr.
 - 7 Skidded
 - 8 Buddy
 - 9 Antonio of opera
 - 10 Unrefined
 - 11 Interest or first
 - 12 Followers: suffix
 - 13 Wreaths to a win
 - 14 Georgia Tech man, in song
 - 15 Talking
 - 16 African grasses
 - 17 Laver of suit
 - 18 Willow
 - 19 Flavor
 - 20 Low tides
 - 21 Met the crisis
 - 22 January, in Lima
 - 23 Plowed land
 - 24 Poet Edgar
 - 25 Man for lenses
 - 26 Girl
 - 27 Made watery
 - 28 Come out
 - 29 Brahman, e.g.
 - 30 avia
 - 31 Verve
 - 32 Not worth a
 - 33 Alan or Robert
 - 34 low (hides out)
 - 35 Shoe form
 - 36 Roll of money



WEATHER

ALABAMA	FL	Cloudy
ALASKA	11	27
ARIZONA	16	61
ARKANSAS	16	61
CALIFORNIA	16	61
COLORADO	16	61
CONNECTICUT	16	61
DELAWARE	16	61
FLORIDA	16	61
GEORGIA	16	61
ILLINOIS	16	61
INDIANA	16	61
IOWA	16	61
KANSAS	16	61
KENTUCKY	16	61
LOUISIANA	16	61
MAINE	16	61
MARYLAND	16	61
MASSACHUSETTS	16	61
MICHIGAN	16	61
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MISSOURI	16	61
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NEBRASKA	16	61
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UTAH	16	61
VERMONT	16	61
VIRGINIA	16	61
WASHINGTON	16	61
WEST VIRGINIA	16	61
WISCONSIN	16	61
WYOMING	16	61

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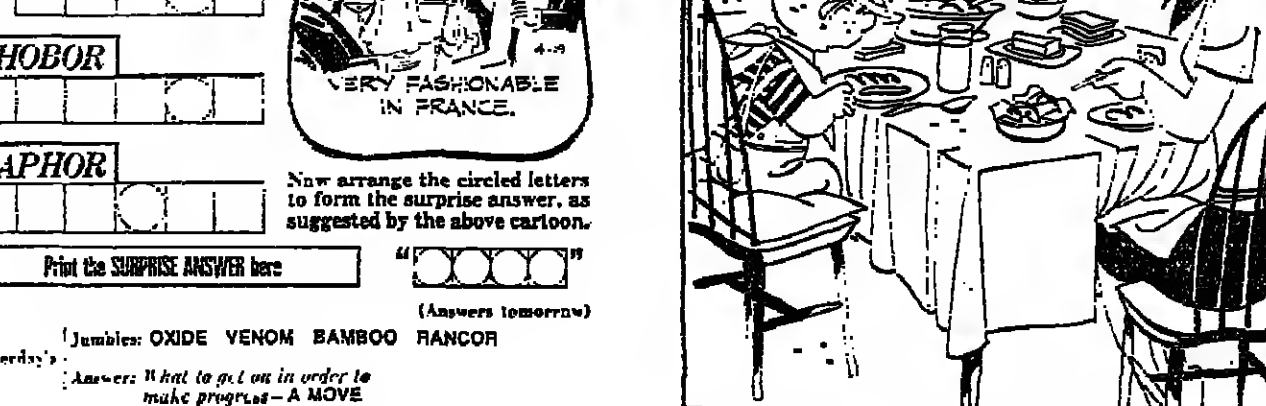
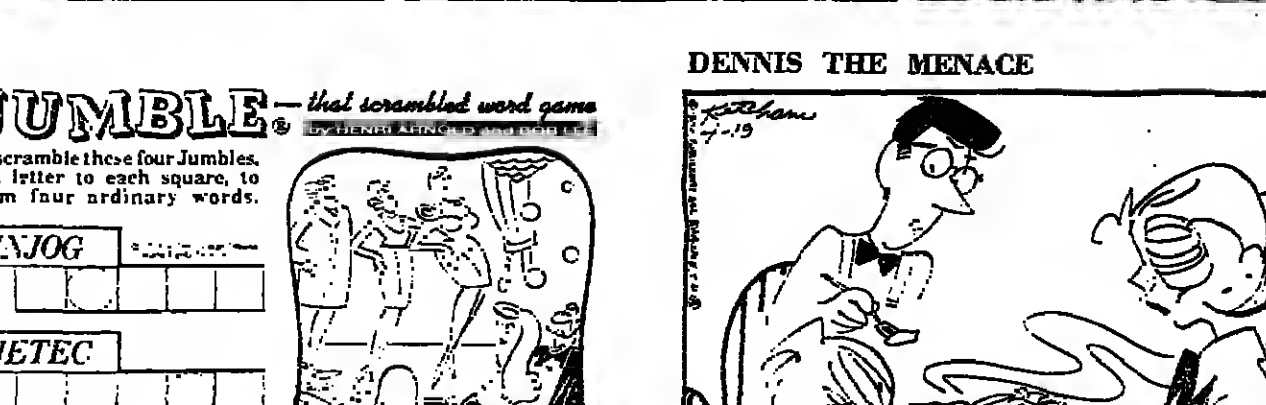
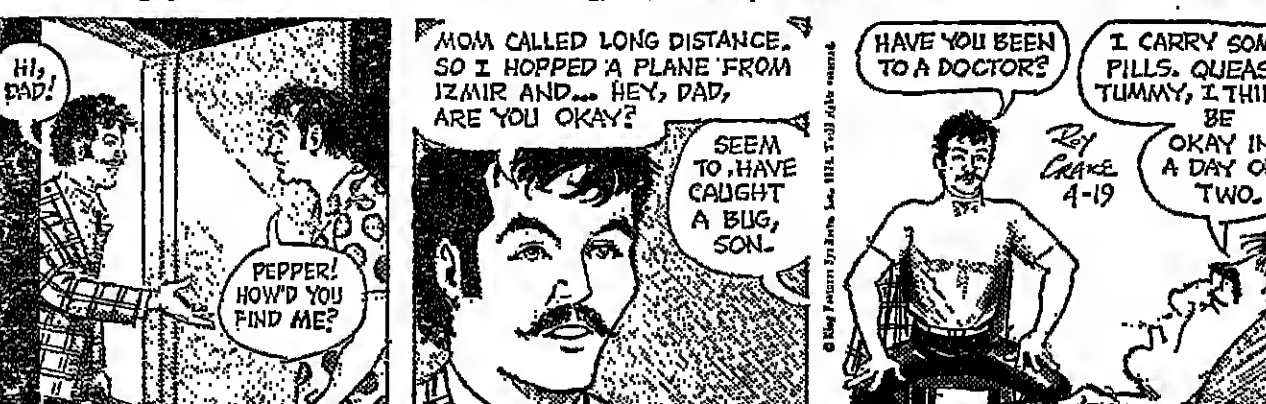
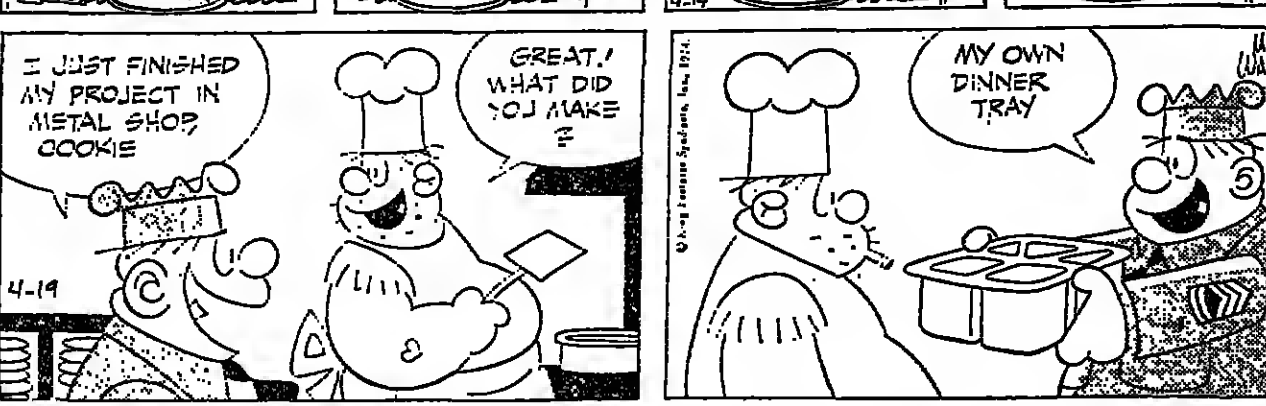
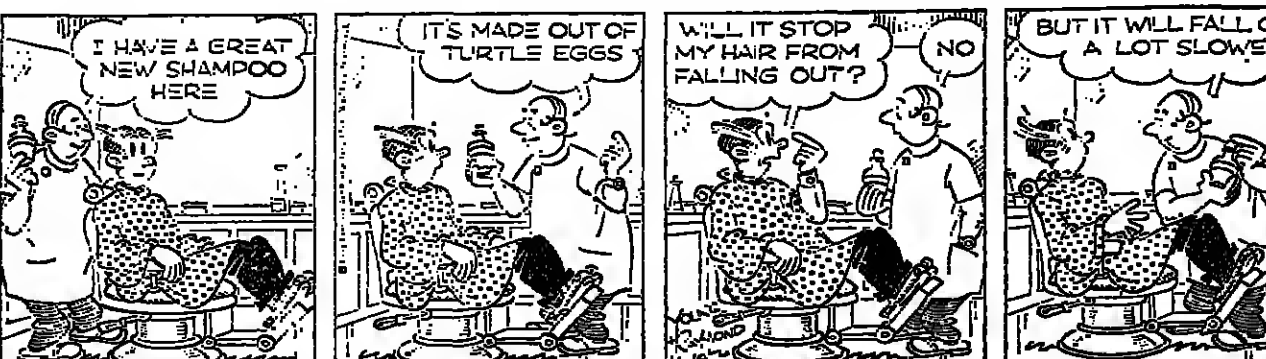
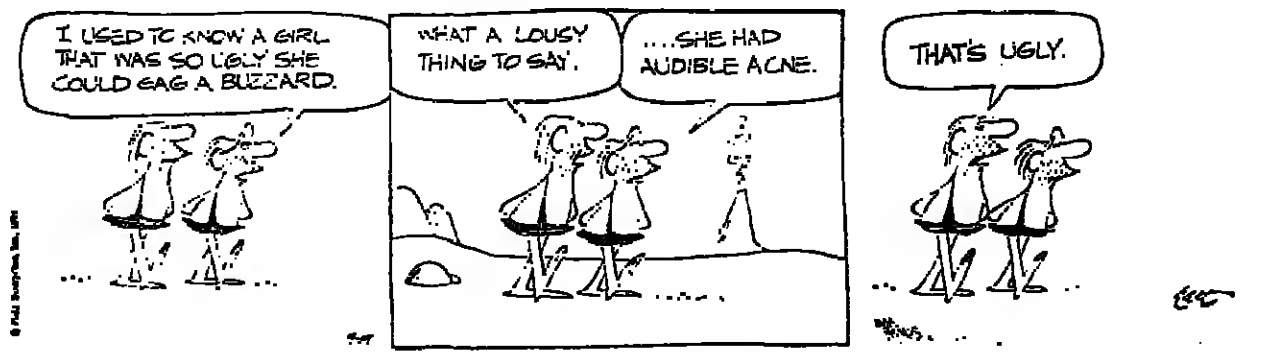
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BOOKS

ATLAS OF CHINA

By Chiao-min Hsieh. McGraw-Hill. 222 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Theodore Shabad

AMERICANS who are just beginning to rediscover China after 25 years of estrangement since the Communists took over the mainland in 1949 have been provided with a highly informative and attractive guide by Prof. Hsieh, a Chinese-born geographer, who is on the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh. The "Atlas of China" is not that kind of reference atlas. Instead it seeks to portray the physical environment of the world's most populous country, together with its cultural and historical evolution, in 273 black-and-white maps that are tied together by a well-written text, designed both for research and for enjoyable reading. The reader eager to learn about China will find a wealth of information ranging from the frequency of coastal fogs and the habitat of the giant panda to a history of the country's railroad development and 32 city maps showing the configuration of old city walls and the urban spread of modern expansion.

Using the customary approach to geographical description, the atlas opens with a series of maps of landforms, climate, rivers and vegetation that provide the physical base for human activity. Graphic mapping techniques, such as block relief diagrams, are used to show how China's surface depends in almost step-like fashion from the Tibetan highlands in the west to the coastal plain in the east. Special maps are devoted to two regional features: loess, a thick accumulation of yellow silt blown by strong winds from the Gobi Desert, and karst, a honeycombed limestone area in the southwest. Prof. Hsieh takes a cautious approach to the controversial question of how many people there are in China. He cites estimates that range anywhere from one-fifth to one-fourth of the world's population. Maps of population distribution provide a clear contrast between the virtually empty western mountains and deserts and the highly concentrated settlement in the east. A concise history of emigration and a map trace the distribution of 18 million overseas Chinese, most of whom live in Southeast Asia and in the Chinatowns of many of the world's great cities. A discussion of minority groups serves as a reminder that China is not quite an ethnic monolith. Its fringe areas are populated by Mongols, Turkic-speaking peoples, Tibetans and an intricate patchwork of tribes of Tibeto-Burman stock.

Prof. Hsieh's examination of China's economy begins with the evolution of the railroad network. "The key to economic growth in China is the creation of an effective transportation system," he says, and proceeds to trace the development of the system from the first rail lines

Hamburg Prize Goes To British Painter

HAMBURG, West Germany, April 18 (AP)—The West German SVS Foundation awarded British painter Graham Sutherland its Shakespeare Prize yesterday for his efforts in furthering European cultural heritage. A spokesman for the private foundation, which declines to explain what its initials stand for, said the prize, worth 25,000 marks or almost \$10,000, will be presented to Mr. Sutherland May 31. Previous laureates include Graham Greene, Harold Pinter, and Peter Brook.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The European Bridge League will soon have its first championships outside Europe. The setting will be Tel Aviv in November, when Israel will have its first chance to host a major international championship. This does not create any political problems, as it once would have done, since Egypt is no longer a member of the European body.

Many European countries are already looking beyond the world championships in May to the contest in Tel Aviv. The diagrammed deal was played in the early stages of a contest to choose the British team.

North and South had several problems in the bidding. The cuebid of three hearts was surely North's best choice. South was tempted to double when East bid four hearts, a contract that would have failed by one trick.

But South passed and North went on. Five clubs was a strange choice, and might have led to trouble if East had passed. But East doubled, and North was able to back into five diamonds, which West was happy to do.

Finances in the black suits were likely to fail. One successful declarer ruled the opening heart lead in dummy, and crossed-ruffed in the major suits. The fall of the spade king allowed him to continue spades and throw both his club losers. West's two trump tricks were all the defense could make. North, that if East had been able to ruff the spade queen South would have overruled and remained in control.

NORTH
♠ A Q 9 4 2
♥ 8 4 2
♦ A Q J 9 5
♣ K 7 6 5

EAST (D)
♠ K 5 3
♥ A J 9 8 5 2
♦ A
♣ K 10 6 2

SOUTH
♠ 10
♥ K 7 4
♦ A K 10 5 3
♣ 8 4 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠
4 ♠ 4 ♠ 4 ♠ 5 ♠
Pass Pass Pass Pass
Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart three.

هكذا من الأكل

Russians Are First In Hockey

Top Czechs, 3-1; Lead by 2 Points

HELSINKI, April 18 (UPI)—The Soviet Union came from behind with three goals in the second period to defeat Czechoslovakia, 3-1, today and took sole possession of first place in the world ice hockey championships.

Both teams have one more game to play, on Saturday. Sweden beat the Russians and Czechoslovakia beat Finland, the title will be decided on the goal average for the two Soviet-Czech games and Czechoslovakia would win.

Russia, the defending champ, has won the title 11 of the last 12 years.

The game was rough, fast, and physically tough. Jiri Holik put Czechoslovakia ahead after 3 minutes 20 seconds on a power play. Goalie Vladislav Tretjak had kicked away a hard shot from Josef Palcek but Holik knocked in the rebound.

From then, the Czechoslovaks appeared content to protect their advantage, with the defenders diving at the feet of Russians about to shoot.

The tactic worked until midway into the second period and then the Russians roared ahead.

Boris Mikhailov tied it 1-1 at 3:58 of the second period on a goal the Czechoslovaks disputed, claiming that goalie Jiri Holik had been tripped and Mikhailov was in the goalie area.

Alexander Jakushev scored the go-ahead goal 55 seconds later on a hard line drive which Holik couldn't see.

At 39:21, Alexander Maltsev scored from in front of the goal. Russian coach Vsevolod Bobrov said, "The game today was hard, fascinating and one could even say rough, but this was because we were going for the gold medal. There was only one dirty play in the game, by Gennadi Tsigankov, and he rightly was punished with a five-minute penalty. We ask you to forgive him for it and the team will take disciplinary action, too."

Tsigankov drew the penalty for charging, and while he was in the penalty box, the Czechoslovaks scored their only goal.

Maertens Keeps Lead

BIJOU, Belgium, April 18 (UPI)—Freddy Maertens of Belgium won his third consecutive race in the cycling Tour of Belgium today and increased his overall lead.



LISTENING TO INTRODUCTIONS—Former heavyweight champion Joe Louis, right, and former contender Billy Conn listen to speeches at a testimonial in Pittsburgh. While he was titleholder, Louis knocked out challenger Conn twice.

Black Driver Starts Indy Quest

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—Randy Bethes has not won a race in anything higher than a hobby car. He has never raced on a road circuit, never made a right turn in competition, never shifted. And no black driver has ever started the Indianapolis 500.

Bethes, laid off from his job as a truck driver because of the fuel crisis, could be the first on the famous oval—if he passes his apprenticeship on road courses.

That's the route Black American Racers, his new team, has chosen for the 26-year-old Asheville, N.C., driver. With money supplied by Victory Cigarettes, Black American will put Bethes in a Formula Super Vee single-seat, open-wheel car this season and, hopefully, in formula 5000 racing next. By 1976, if Bethes shows he can handle rear-engine cars, he could be getting ready for Indianapolis.

Bethes was well aware that his experience driving late-model sportsman stock cars down south will not mean much on the twisting, hilly road circuits. "I've got a lot to learn," he said.

"In stock cars, all you do is put the car in high gear, turn left and stand on it."

Bethes' background in auto racing is southern and therefore stock. He started hanging around Banjo Mathews' garage in Asheville when he was 5, earning a dollar now and then by going for coffee for the stock car ace. At

16 a close friend, a white driver named Eddie (Rabbit) Gardner, moved to Newton, Tenn., and asked Bethes to go along as the mechanic. Soon after, Bethes was driving in local races.

Brazil's Victory Doesn't Satisfy Its Soccer Fans

PARIS, April 18 (Reuters)—The World Cup preparations of West Germany and Brazil, two of the favorites, continued on a winning note last night while Poland again faltered and Yugoslavia crashed to defeat.

Titleholders Brazil beat Romania, 2-0, in the fourth of their home series of nine warm-up matches—but as in the previous three, they were jeered by the crowd for unimpressive play.

Both goals originated from free kicks by midfield stylist Rivelino. First he blasted one against the wall of the defenders and striker Leivinha netted the rebound, then from a similar kick, Jairzinho passed for Edu to score from close range.

West Germany, hosts for this summer's tournament, crushed Hungary, 5-0, at Dortmund despite the absence of several leading players.

Yugoslavia, which clashes with Brazil, Scotland and Zaire in group two, lost at home, 1-0, to the Soviet Union, a rival it has not defeated for 22 years.

Weakened by injury and the absence of star winger Dragan Djadjic, the Yugoslavs had control for much of the game but were beaten by a 50th-minute breakaway goal from substitute Bukiyevski.

In Liege, Poland followed up last week's disastrous 4-1 defeat by VFB Stuttgart by drawing, 1-1, with Belgium.

Poland is in World Cup group four with Italy, Haiti and Argentina.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

Milwaukee	6	5	.567	1
Baltimore	5	4	.558	1
Boston	5	4	.558	1
Chicago	5	4	.558	1
Detroit	4	7	.364	3
Cleveland	4	7	.364	3

Western Division

California	3	2	.375	2
Oakland	3	2	.375	2
Oakland	3	2	.375	2
Texas	3	2	.375	2
Kansas City	2	3	.400	1
Chicago	2	3	.400	1

Wednesday's Results

Boston 4, New York 1	Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 5
Baltimore 6, Detroit 1	Texas 3, Kansas City 2
Chicago 5, Minnesota 3	Chicago 5, Oakland 3

Thursday's Games

New York 4, Boston 1	Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 5
Baltimore 6, Detroit 1	Texas 3, Kansas City 2
Chicago 5, Minnesota 3	Chicago 5, Oakland 3

Friday's Games

New York 4, Boston 1	Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 5
Baltimore 6, Detroit 1	Texas 3, Kansas City 2
Chicago 5, Minnesota 3	Chicago 5, Oakland 3

Saturday's Games

New York 4, Boston 1	Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 5
Baltimore 6, Detroit 1	Texas 3, Kansas City 2
Chicago 5, Minnesota 3	Chicago 5, Oakland 3

Sunday's Games

New York 4, Boston 1	Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 5
Baltimore 6, Detroit 1	Texas 3, Kansas City 2
Chicago 5, Minnesota 3	Chicago 5, Oakland 3

Monday's Games

New York 4, Boston 1	Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 5
Baltimore 6, Detroit 1	Texas 3, Kansas City 2
Chicago 5, Minnesota 3	Chicago 5, Oakland 3

Tuesday's Games

New York 4, Boston 1	Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 5
Baltimore 6, Detroit 1	Texas 3, Kansas City 2
Chicago 5, Minnesota 3	Chicago 5, Oakland 3

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New York 4, Boston 1	Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 5
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Heard Leading By 5 Strokes Against Player

LA MANGA, Spain, April 13 (UPI)—American Jerry Heard took a one-shot lead at the halfway point in the \$65,000 Spanish golf championship today after shooting a 5-under-par 67 which equaled the record for the 6,775-yard par-72 La Manga course.

Heard, who was four strokes behind after his opening 72, has a 36-hole total of 139.

Bob Panasuk of Canada and Vicente Fernandez of Argentina each had 140. Next were three English pros: Peter Townsend, at 141, Howard Clark, 142, and Maurice Bembridge, 143.

Gary Player, the new Masters champion, was one of five at 144 after shooting his second 72. Also at 144 were Ian Stanley of Australia and Angel Gallardo, José Caulez and Manuel Pinero, all of Spain.

Player, a director of this course, had a round which included five birdies, a triple-bogey when he drove out of bounds on No. 6, and two bogies.

At Houston, Dave Klingman's wild throw in first base after he flied Bob Watson's sacrifice bunt allowed Bob Gallagher to score with the winning run in the Astros' 3-2 triumph over San Francisco.

At Philadelphia, Mike Anderson hit two singles, a double and a triple and drove in three runs to lead the Phillies to their sixth straight victory, a 12-5 decision over St. Louis. The Phillies took advantage of two Cardinal errors to score five unearned runs and equal their longest victory streak since April, 1970.

Padres 6, Braves 1

At Atlanta, right-hander Jim McAndrew won his first game since San Diego, scattering ten hits while beating the Braves, 6-1. McAndrew survived a one-out bases-loaded jam in the eighth inning when he retired Rowland Office on a pop foul and got pinch-hitter Norm Miller to fly out to centerfield.

Astros 3, Giants 2

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Nets Take 3-0 Lead In Playoff

Beat Colonels In a Semifinal

LOUISVILLE, April 18 (UPI)—Julius Erving popped in a 20-foot jump-shot at the buzzer last night to give the New York Nets an 88-87 victory over the Kentucky Colonels and a 3-0 lead in their American Basketball Association Eastern Division championship series. The Nets need one more victory in the best-of-seven-game series to advance to the final round.

Erving, showing the brilliance that earned him the league's Most Valuable Player Award, scored eight of the Nets' final 12 points, including a driving layup shot that put New York ahead for the first time in the game at 83-81.

He wound up with a game-high 30 points and 14 rebounds. In staging their winning rally, New York held the Colonels scoreless for more than six minutes in the last quarter before John Roche broke the drought with a 20-point shot.

Erving, held to a season low of nine points against the Nets Monday night, scored 26 to lead the Colonels' attack. Artis Gilmore, 7 feet 2 inches, had 15 points, 27 rebounds and blocked five shots.

Stars 90, Pacers 90

At Indianapolis, Utah scored eight straight points early in the fourth period to break open a close game and earn a 99-80 victory over the Pacers to take a 3-0 lead in their series. Indiana, the defending champions, played the game without high-scoring forward Roger Brown, who was sidelined with a leg injury.

Foreman Travels After the Money

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—America's globe-trotting heavyweight champion, George Foreman, maintained that he'd like to defend his crown in the United States but that the decision was not his.

"It's the promoters who make fights and it's the promoters who determine where I'm going to fight," he said. "I would love to cross the street to fight or even fight in my backyard. Then I wouldn't have to pack up any bags or anything. I do get tired of traveling and I love this country."

Foreman, who knocked out Ken Norton in two rounds in Venezuela last night, is scheduled to face ex-champion Muhammad Ali in Kinshasa, Zaire, in late September.

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NBA Stars Are Target

ABA Has 'Indiscriminate' Draft

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—People from the National Basketball Association scoffed, player agents saw dollar signs and Mike Storen, the commissioner of the American Basketball Association, walked around the ballroom of the Essex House like a proud new father.

The ABA held what it called "the first open draft" of NBA players and other—yesterday and it had all the appearances of a three-ring circus.

Butch van Breda Kolff, the coach of the Memphis Tams, selected Dave DeBusschere of the New York Knicks, who is scheduled to become the general manager of the ABA Nets next season, during the five-round draft. "I drafted myself a general manager, coach and player," said van Breda Kolff.

The Utah Stars drafted Moses Malone, the heralded 6-foot-11-inch senior from Petersburg, Va., High School, and gags that they would have to subside the many colleges seeking him.

Larry Fleisher, the general counsel of the NBA Players Association, said: "I can't understand them drafting DeBusschere and Lenny Wilkens, who will be 12 years old by the time he's ready to play for the ABA and passing over Earl Monroe 'Knicks' and Fred Carter (Philadelphia 76ers), whose contracts are up this season. Either they were not serious about drafting NBA players, or they are stupid."

Memphis also drafted the 36-year-old Wilkens, who has two more seasons and an option year remaining on his contract with the Cleveland Cavaliers.

Storen wasn't too happy with Van Breda Kolff's selection of DeBusschere and Wilkens.

"Maybe that's why Memphis finished in last place," said Storen. "It reflects little insight on what we are trying to accomplish. This was meant to be a serious draft. If I was drafting, I'd never waste any picks."

Asked if the ABA's object was to pressure the NBA into a merger or consolidation, Storen said: "It wasn't done for that, either. I'm sure when I get back to my office, there won't be a message from Walter Kennedy (the NBA commissioner) waiting for me."

If Van Breda Kolff wasted some of his draft selections, Arie Fierin, the Utah general manager, felt he did the correct thing in making Malone his third-round pick in the college phase of the draft.

"We think he might be in the caliber of Julius Erving or George McGinnis," said Fierin. "We're not going to pressure the kid to sign with us. I'm sending Larry Cramer, our head scout, to see his family Thursday. Let them seek some advice from their lawyer. We're not sure Moses can get into college or stay in college."

Malone led his team to 50 straight victories and two state championships. He averaged

35.5 points and 23 rebounds a game last season.

In the pro phase of the draft, Bob Kauffman of the Buffalo Braves was the first player selected by the Virginia Squires, who won a coin toss with Memphis for the first pick.

In Buffalo, Kauffman said he was under contract to the Braves for at least next season. Eddie Donovan, the Braves' general manager, said: "I think Bob originally signed a five-year contract, and that would mean he has two years and an option year remaining."

Cazlie Russell of the Golden State Warriors, believed to be the only player immediately available to jump leagues, was picked by San Diego. But Dr. Leonard Bloom, the club owner, may not have enough money for Russell if Bloom is able to sign Bill Walton, the University of California, Los Angeles, star. The Conquistadors hold the draft rights to Walton, and Bloom said, "I still have hopes."

In California, Sam Gilbert, who advises UCLA players on contracts, said Walton was in Mexico and that he had had offers from the ABA and the NBA. He expected Walton would make his decision on April 25.

The Knicks' Bill Bradley was taken on the second round by the Indiana Pacers. The Cougars selected Pete Maravich of the Atlanta Hawks on the first round. Maravich's contract also has two years and an option year remaining.

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Observer

A Nation of the Elderly

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Is the baby going the way of the marmalade and the nickel candy bar? The population figures suggest that such is the case. Increasing numbers of women decline to reproduce and those who proceed are cutting down on quantity, with the result that pediatricians are looking for other 11068 of work and the night 101 of the baby is becoming as rare as the missing call of the loon.

The birthrate may, in fact, be down to zero-population-growth level, at least for the moment. This is ecologically satisfying in the long run, but people live and suffer in the short run, and in the short run—say over the next 30 years—this change in population balance will not be easy for us.



Baker

The chief difficulty arises from the existence of a very large body of people who are now under 30. Most of these people are not going to go away over the next 30 years. They are simply going to get older. If they do not reproduce significantly, we will first become a country of the middle-aged and then of the old.

The existence of this disproportionate bulge in the population created the famous youth culture of the 1960s when merchandisers discovered that half the population was under age 28 and had money to burn. As they age they will become an even richer market, and we may anticipate that merchandisers will gradually adjust to it by replacing the already faded youth culture with first a middle-aged culture and finally a graybeard culture.

All very well for the bulge group, you may say. It will continue to dominate society as it passes through the decades like a pig through a python. But what sort of country shall we become in the passage?

There will be small gains.

Grandmothers will no longer be obliged to covet like sweet 16 and old people will no longer be conditioned to feel anti-social because they lack youth.

But a large number of these people will be cut off from young society. Lacking children to open windows for them on a changing world, they will probably suffer from the stifling viewpoint toward variety and change which characterizes people insulated from other age groups.

We can also anticipate political tensions between the children group and those who have children. At first these might involve quarrels about school taxes, military service, curfew laws, juvenile crime and income-tax breaks.

As the bulge group passes into retirement age, both the children and the child-bearing factions will probably make common political cause against the diminished young population, which would be increasingly hard-taxed to pay retirement benefits for the aging majority.

There are unanswerable questions about how the remnant of American youth will adapt to a country in which youth is in short supply. Women who have babies now are tending to stop after one or two, which means that the "only child" will soon be a commonplace.

This will surely affect the temperament and expectations of young Americans, and eventually change the nature of the country. In 40 years we may very well have a governing class of "only children." Imagine a world where practically nobody has brothers and sisters, where there are very few relatives of any kind to come to dinner.

I think it will be rather lonely, and I believe an "only-child" governing class, with typical "only-child" decisiveness, will act decisively for change. When Mussolini was threatened with population decline in Italy, he had the church bells rung loudly in the dead of night. Silents would be the American style. What-ever the awaker, I would bet a small sum on baby over the long run.

In sports, boxers win on 'Pointen,' but occasionally they do 'knock-out' their opponents

Gerglish: Or What's Happening to German

By Charles Lam Markmann

HEIDELBERG (H.T.)—The courting couple in the *Konditorei* of the 19th-century Hohenstaufen stronghold that is now Bad Wimpfe was deeply absorbed in a mass of drawings, charts and paragraphs being turned out swiftly by the earnest young man who had forgotten his tea and chocolate. Since the drawing is unavailing in German letters, eavesdropping is too, and, as his head and his girl's moved closer to each other, she was heard to murmur: "Und die nächste Frage ist die: *Cash Balance, gelb?*" (And the next question is the cash balance, right?)

Even more, probably, than French or Russian, German—at least West German—is being taken over by American English, just as West German's economy and habits are increasingly dominated by American conglomerates—chiefly I.T.T. and Litton Industries, whose names are blazoned on what were once the proudest German products—and by what the West Germans conceive to be American mores. The road signs as one enters a town are as likely to say KASSEL—CITY as KASSEL—STADT-MITTE, and the peripheral routes around the town, as often as not, are called *der City-Ring*.

Back to Business

It is, naturally, the business world that has probably been most deeply invaded and pervaded. By no means all the questions result from outright aggression: some come by infiltration. That is, a German noun can become a verb with a purely idiomatic American meaning. For instance, it is quite common to read in the best-edited publications that Herr So-and-so has been *gefeuert*, and it does not mean burned at the stake; it was just plain fired.

But he may find *ein Job in einer Consulting-Firma*. Die Consulting firms are growing rapidly these days. Most probably, too, he did not have *ein Hearing* before he was *gefeuert*. And, if he is overheard, as he most probably is, the first personal manager he sees (or the graphologist has approved his handwritten application and résumé) is quite likely to emphasize *Fitness* to him, suggesting: *Trimmen Sie sich.*

Some English words come over unaltered both in appearance (except for the capitalization of nouns) and in meaning: *Fairness* is quite German now, and one aggrieved by another's conduct is quite likely to cry out: "Aber das ist ganz unfair." But that's totally unfair. Unfair is an adjective popular with newspapers, which apply it to *die Roudies* (sometimes *Roudies*) who misbehave at university lectures or at showings of such things as "Jesus Christ Superstar," the *retroakt* and *verrohl* Film. But rock 'n' roll is getting competition from older forms of popular music. According to the newspaper *Die Zeit*, *ein Deutschland wird wieder gefeiert, ghetottet und gewandelt.* This is one of the German usages in which no subject is required for a passive verb.

But back to business. What the big firms are looking for

is people with *Teamgeist*. If they have enough team spirit they may eventually become *Manager* (at once a singular and a plural), and *Manager* *managen Daten mit Computern*. (Data are data). But this is tough work, they build up a great deal of *Stress* and other forms of *Managerkrankheit*, catered to by a swarm of sanitarian where, with a bit of time and a larger bit of money, the *Manager* can *kuren sich* again. During the past winter the *Stress* was aggravated in financial circles when the First National City Bank of New York announced *eine Senkung der Prime Rate* and again when headlines warned that oil companies might *stoppen deliveries*. Investors were often unable to decide whether to concentrate on *Aktien* (securities) or *Commodities*.

But, as another headline proclaimed in a different connection, *das Ende war happy*. It is not always happy, of course, when some executive in Latin America is *gefeuert*. (One German letter-writer to the newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine* means, with only a single doctored to his name, did point out to his compatriots, however, that if they were going to use the term they might as well get it right, since in its native language it is "happy ending.")

Clearer, which is now a German adjective with all the requisite inflections, tends to be faintly derogatory, as when two enterprising swindlers made a methodological error and the police arrested *die beiden cleveren Ganoven* (amateurs of Hebrew and Yiddish will recognize a most-Aryan noun that enjoyed full immunity through all 12 years of the Thousand-Year Reich).

Sports Words

In sports, boxers often win on *Pointen*, but occasionally they do *knock-out* their opponents. *Box* is a fully naturalized German suffix now, but it has changed its nature. It is almost always inanimate and connotes some kind of useful instrument: the flexible arm on which people here hang telephones is a *Telebox*, and there are all kinds of analogies *Boxen* or *Boxen*. Sometimes the syllable is just there to attract the buyer's eye, as in *Florida Box Orange*; but mostly it is no less idiotic than, for a few years, "town" and "rama" or "orrama" were in the United States.

Live boys and girls, who are too young and/or too poor to get driving licenses and liability insurance, neither of which is required for the little *Mopeds* and *Mofas*—the equivalent of the French *Solex*—will jockey after school, to save up for them. Frequently they earn money by taking care of *Boobs*. Or they will use their pay to buy a *Brain stereo* because they like what the advertisement calls *die Perfektion dieses Receivers*. Whether to broadcast, taped or live music. *Teens*, *Tuens* (people in their twenties) and *Oldies* (older people). Others join *Fussballclubs*. In clothing there is a tendency to return to the *Romantik-Look*—but not, of course, these spring weeks when everyone goes out into the woods *picknicken*.

'Poor' Brazilian Wins PEOPLE: \$2.291 Million in Pools

Francisco Portela, 28, who Sunday became the biggest winner ever in soccer pools—he won 14.7 million cruzeros (about \$2.291 million)—says he is 18 months behind in his rent. Portela, who lives in Salvador, Brazil, was the only man in Brazil to guess the results of 13 soccer matches. An accounting machine operator, he earns about \$121 a month; his wife, a secretary, about \$77. "I am a poor man," he said, "and will always be a poor man. I hope this money won't make any difference." Portela turned down an offer from the bank administering the pools to advance him about \$70,000. "It might have been a joke and I would have never been able to pay it back."



Henry Cooper

Henry Cooper, 38, former British Commonwealth and European heavy-weight boxing champion, will co-star with Tony Curtis and Marianne Faithfull in "Blood Money," playing the part of an Italian mobster. The boxer, who retired from the ring in 1971, said: "It's a role that appeals to me, a good gangster who finally gets humped off."

Mark Frechette, 25, star of Michelangelo Antonioni's film "Zabriskie Point," was sentenced Wednesday in Boston to 6 to 15 years in jail after pleading guilty to armed robbery of a local bank in August, 1973. Sentenced along with Frechette was Sheldon Bernhardt, 31, a fellow member of the Fort Hill Community in the Roxbury section of Boston. Both were arrested inside the Brighton Circle branch of the New England Merchants National Bank in Roxbury on Aug. 30, 1973, soon after a third member of the hold-up team, Christopher Thien, 35, was shot and killed by police.

"My managers got a lot of it, my wives got a lot of it, they all got a lot of it except me," says 72-year-old Mickey Walker, who earned more than \$3 million as a boxer. The former world welterweight and middleweight champion was found last week lying in a gutter in Brooklyn, N.Y. Doctors say that he is suffering from anemia, Parkinson's disease and arteriosclerosis. Walker himself says that he is suffering from the effects of three managers, seven

wives and a number of gin mills. He is now in a private room at Jewish Memorial Hospital, courtesy of Charles Gellman, executive director of the hospital and a boxing buff.

HOSPITALIZED: Actor Richard Burton, 48, in Santa Monica, Calif. He went into the hospital Sunday with acute bronchitis, a hospital spokesman said that he is responding well to treatment and if he continues his current rate of progress, he should be released in a week to 10 days. His wife, actress Elizabeth Taylor, is vacationing with relatives in Hawaii.

Clyde Thomas, 62, the last of the original frogmen still in the U.S. Navy, is hanging up his flippers. Gunners Mate 1st Thomas, a charter member of one of the elite underwater demolition teams formed in 1941, will retire at the end of the month. During World War II, Thomas explored underwater targets during the invasions of Normandy, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. When he wasn't working for the Navy, he doubled for such movie stars as Dana Andrews and Richard Widmark. His film credits include "The Long Day," for which he detonated tons of explosives off Okinawa. —SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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